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(54) Title: TANKYRASE2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

(57) Abstract: The invention provides novel tankyrase polypeptides designated tankyrase2, polynucleotides encoding the polypeptides, expression constructs comprising the polynucleotides, and host cells transformed with the expression constructs. Also provided are methods for producing the tankyrase2 polypeptides, antibodies that are immunoreactive with the tankyrase2 polypeptides. In addition, there are provided methods for identifying specific binding partners of tankyrase2, and more particularly methods for identifying binding partners that modulate biological activity of tankyrase2. Methods of modulating biological activity of tankyrase2 in vitro and in vivo are also provided.

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TANKYRASE2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

This application claims the benefit of United States Provisional Application Serial No. 60/141,582, filed June 29, 1999.

The present invention relates generally to a novel tankyrase polypeptide having poly ADP-ribosylation activity, to polynucleotides encoding the polypeptide, and to methods of using such materials.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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The ends of eukaryotic chromosomes (telomeres) are characterized by simple repeat DNA sequences. The length and sequence of the repeats varies from species to species but the importance of telomeres is universal in organisms with linear chromosomes. Telomeres protect the ends of the chromosomes and ostensibly function to prevent recombination of chromosome ends, which leads to chromosomal fusion and instability. In addition, there is considerable evidence that the length of the telomere repeats determines the ability of a cell to divide or perhaps even to survive.

The telomeres of cultured primary human fibroblasts become progressively shorter with each cell division in the absence of an active mechanism to regenerate telomere length [Harley et al., *Nature* 345:458-60 (1990)]. At some critical stage of telomere shortening, these cells are no longer able to divide and enter a state known as cellular senescence. Thus, in human primary fibroblasts at least, telomere length functions as a biological clock to monitor cellular aging and regulate longevity.

The observation that telomere length regulates cellular aging prompted the hypothesis that telomere regulation may also be critical for organismal aging. Mice that are unable to replicate telomeres show characteristics of premature aging after the third generation. These characteristics include premature graying, decreased cell division capacity, impaired wound healing, and increased cancer incidence amongst others. Thus, regulation of telomere structure may be critical for some of the characteristics associated with aging. Drugs that modulate the regulation of telomere structure thus may have utility in treatment of age-related syndromes or in cases of genetically determined premature aging syndromes.

Only recently has some of the machinery that replicates telomeres been described. This machinery, collectively referred to as the telomerase complex, consists of several proteins that replicate the telomeres and protect the telomere structure from DNA repair, which otherwise might treat telomeres as damaged DNA and affect end joining or recombination thus destroying the integrity of the chromosome. Telomerase is the replicative component of the telomerase complex and is a DNA polymerase that features an integral RNA molecule that serves as the template for the addition of the repetitive sequences [for a review, see Greider, Ann Rev Biochem 65:337-65 (1996)]. The observation that telomerase activity is essential for continued cell division suggests that inappropriate telomerase activity may be, in some instances, a contributing factor in the oncogenic transformation of cells. Forced expression of telomerase does not in and of itself cause oncogenic transformation but the fact that cells overexpressing telomerase have apparently unlimited capacity to replicate suggests that inappropriate expression of telomerase may be one step in a multi-step process of oncogenic transformation. In addition, numerous studies have shown that telomerase activity is higher in tumor tissue than most normal tissues suggesting that increased telomerase activity may be essential for tumor growth [for reviews, see Bacchetti, Cancer Surv 28:197-216 (1996); and Harley et al., Cold Spring Harbor Symp Quant Biol 59:307-15(1994)].

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Two telomere-specific DNA binding proteins, designated TRF1 and TRF2 have also been shown to be important for maintenance of telomeres [Chong et al., Science 270:1663-7 (1995); van Steensel et al., Cell 92:401-13 (1998)]. TRF1 has a critical role in the regulation of telomere length while TRF2 seems to be important for protecting chromosome ends. Both molecules contain DNA binding domains and dimerization domains and both appear to function as homodimers. Binding of TRF1 to telomere repeats inhibits the function of telomerase thus contributing to telomere shortening during replication [van Steensel and de Lange, Nature 385:740-3 (1997)].

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An additional molecule, tankyrase, has been identified which modifies TRF1 by the addition of polymers of ADP-ribose [Smith et al., *Science* 282:1484-7 (1998)]. Tankyrase is structurally and functionally related to the Poly(ADP-Ribose)

Polymerase (PARP) molecule, which modifies proteins by the addition of ADP-ribose

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polymers [for review see Alvarez-Gonzalez et al., Mol Cell Biochem 138:33-7 (1994)]. The structural relationship to PARP exists in a putative catalytic domain of tankyrase that has extensive amino acid sequence similarity to PARP. In addition, tankyrase contains a sterile alpha motif (SAM) and 24 ankyrin repeats. These structures are typically involved in protein/protein interactions and at least a portion of the ankyrin repeat region in tankyrase has been shown to be responsible for the interaction with TRF1. Tankyrase has been shown to poly ADP-ribosylate TRF1 in vitro and it has been suggested that the role of tankyrase in vivo is to ADP-ribosylate TRF1 causing dissociation of TRF1 from the telomere repeats and thus allowing telomerase to replicate the telomeres. Drugs that inhibit tankyrase activity then might be expected to inhibit the replication of telomeres and thus cause eventual senescence of dividing cell populations such as cancer cells or proliferating immune system cell as examples.

As tankyrase or tankyrase-related gene products might be attractive targets of drug design, there is a need in the art to identify additional molecules with related functions and/or structures. Such molecules might serve as specificity controls for tankyrase targeted drugs or may themselves be suitable targets for drug discovery programs.

In view of the above considerations, it is clear that existing knowledge is lacking with respect to cellular DNA repair mechanisms, signaling, and induction of cellular replication, mechanisms of tumorigenesis, and treatment of cancer disease states. Thus, there exists a need in the art for the identification of additional tankyrase-like molecules for use in determining the selectivity of therapeutics designed to modulate tankyrase function and as targets in their own right for therapeutic intervention in human diseases. The profiling of tankyrase inhibitors on additional tankyrase gene products may allow for the tankyrase-selective drugs, which could be beneficial for particular indications, the reduction of undesirable side effects, or the targeting of therapeutics to selected tissues. Other purposes and advantages of the invention will be readily apparent to the artisan having ordinary skill in the art.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It has now been discovered that these and other purposes can be achieved by the present invention, which, in one aspect, provides purified and isolated tankyrase2 polypeptides, preferably human tankyrase2 polypeptides. In particular the invention provides a purified and isolated tankyrase2 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence defined in SEQ ID NO:133 (designated "TANK2-LONG") or SEQ ID NO:135 (designated "TANK2-SHORT"). The invention also provides polynucleotides encoding the tankyrase2 polypeptides. For example, the polynucleotide may comprise the coding region of the nucleotide sequence defined in SEQ ID NO:132 or SEQ ID NO:134.

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The invention further provides polynucleotides that are complements to TANK2-encoding polynucleotides, as well as polynucleotides that hybridize under moderately stringent hybridization conditions to the coding or non-coding strand of the tankyrase2 polynucleotides. In a preferred case, the polynucleotide hybridizes to the complement of the polynucleotide defined in SEQ ID NO:132 or SEQ ID NO:134 under stringent hybridization conditions, and encodes a protein that: (a) has poly(ADP) polymerase activity, (b) interacts with damaged DNA, or (c) binds to telomere repeat-binding factors and/or modulates their activity.

The polynucleotides may be DNA molecules or RNA molecules. Certain desirable polynucleotides of the invention, e.g., oligonucleotide probes, may further comprise a detectable label moiety.

In another aspect, the invention provides an expression construct, comprising a tankyrase2-encoding polynucleotide, as well as host cells transformed or transfected with the expression constructs. The polynucleotide can be operatively linked to a heterologous promoter.

In a further aspect, the invention provides a method for producing a tankyrase2 polypeptide in a host cell modified to express the tankyrase polypeptide, comprising the steps of:

a) growing the host cell under conditions appropriate for expression of the tankyrase2 polypeptide; and

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b) isolating the tankyrase2 polypeptide from the host cell or the medium in which the host cell is grown.

In yet another aspect, the invention provides antibodies that are immunoreactive with a tankyrase2 polypeptide. For example, the antibodies may be selected from the group consisting of monoclonal antibodies, polyclonal antibodies, single chain antibodies (scFv antibodies), chimeric antibodies, bifunctional/bispecific antibodies, humanized antibodies, human antibodies, CDR-grafted antibodies, Fab fragments, Fab' fragments, F(ab')₂ fragments, and Fv fragments. Also provided are cell lines that produce such antibodies. There are also provided anti-idiotype antibodies that are immunoreactive with tankyrase2-specific antibodies.

In still another aspect, the invention provides a method for identifying a binding partner of a tankyrase2 polypeptide, comprising:

- a) contacting the tankyrase2 polypeptide with a test compound under conditions that permit binding of the tankyrase2 polypeptide and the test compound;
- b) detecting binding of the test compound and the tankyrase2 polypeptide; and
- c) identifying the test compound as a binding partner of the tankyrase2 polypeptide.

For example, the method can be used to identify binding partners that selectively or specifically modulate, i.e., inhibit or enhance, a biological activity of the tankyrase2 polypeptide.

Also provided in another aspect is a method for identifying a binding partner of a tankyrase2 polynucleotide, comprising:

- a) contacting the tankyrase2 polynucleotide with a test compound under conditions that permit binding of the tankyrase2 polynucleotide and the test compound;
- b) detecting binding of the test compound and the tankyrase2 polynucleotide; and
- c) identifying the test compound as a binding partner of the tankyrase2
 polynucleotide.

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The method may be used to identify binding partners that selectively or specifically modulate, i.e., inhibit or enhance, expression of the tankyrase2 polypeptide.

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There is also provided by the invention a method of treating a human or animal subject having a medical condition mediated by poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase activity, comprising administering to the subject a tankyrase2 inhibitory compound in an amount effective for inhibiting tankyrase2 in the subject. In another aspect, the invention provides a method of treating a human or animal subject having a medical condition mediated by poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase activity, comprising administering to the subject a compound that inhibits tankyrase2 expression or activity in an amount effective for inhibiting poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase activity in the subject. The method is of particular interest in treating medical conditions associated with growth of neoplastic tissue. For example, the method can be used to treat cancers such as carcinomas, sarcomas, leukemias, and lymphomas. More particularly, the method may be used to treat cancers selected from the group consisting of ACTH-producing tumor, acute lymphocytic leukemia, acute nonlymphocytic leukemia, cancer of the adrenal cortex, bladder cancer, brain cancer, breast cancer, cervical cancer, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, chronic myelocytic leukemia, colorectal cancer, cutaneous T-cell lymphoma, endometrial cancer, esophageal cancer, Ewing's sarcoma, gallbladder cancer, hairy cell leukemia, head and neck cancer, Hodgkin's lymphoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, kidney cancer, liver cancer, lung cancer (small and non-small cell), malignant peritoneal effusion, malignant pleural effusion, melanoma, mesothelioma, multiple myeloma, neuroblastoma, glioma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, osteosarcoma, ovarian cancer, ovarian (germ cell) cancer, pancreatic cancer, penile cancer, prostate cancer, retinoblastoma, skin cancer, soft tissue sarcoma, squamous cell carcinomas, stomach cancer, testicular cancer, thyroid cancer, trophoblastic neoplasms, uterine cancer, vaginal cancer, cancer of the vulva, and Wilm's tumor.

These and other features and advantages of the present invention will be appreciated from the detailed description and examples that are set forth herein. The detailed description and examples are provided to enhance the understanding of the invention, but are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention relates generally to a previously uncharacterized nucleic acid encoding a novel human protein designated "tankyrase2" (hereinafter also referred to as "TANK2"). As illustrated herein tankyrase2 is distinct from known tankyrase proteins and other proteins sharing poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase activity. The present invention is based on the discovery of novel gene encoding the tankyrase2 protein, and nucleic acid sequences, oligonucleotides, fragments, and antisense molecules thereof.

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The nucleotide sequence information provided by the invention makes possible large-scale expression of the encoded TANK2 polypeptide by techniques well known and routinely practiced in the art. The invention also permits identification and isolation of polynucleotides encoding related TANK2 polypeptides by well-known techniques including Southern (DNA) and/or northern (mRNA) hybridization, and amplification techniques such as polymerase chain reaction (PCR), ligase chain reaction (LCR), and the like. Examples of related polynucleotides include human and non-human tank2 genomic sequences, including allelic variants, as well as polynucleotides encoding polypeptides homologous to TANK2 and structurally related polypeptides sharing one or more biological, immunological, and/or physical properties of TANK2.

The invention includes both naturally occurring and non-naturally occurring tankyrase2 polynucleotides and polypeptide products thereof. Naturally occurring tankyrase2 products include distinct polynucleotide and polypeptide tankyrase2 species as they occur in humans. However, the invention includes other human tankyrase2 polynucleotide and polypeptide species defined through the analysis of sequence homology. The invention further comprises corresponding homologs of human TANK2 polypeptides and tank2 polynucleotides that are expressed in cells of other animal species, preferably mammalian homologs, and more preferably primate homologs. Within each tankyrase2 species, the invention further provides splice variants, which are encoded by the same genomic DNA but arise from distinct mRNA transcripts. Non-naturally occurring tankyrase2 products include variants of the naturally occurring tankyrase2 products such as polynucleotide and polypeptide

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analogs (i.e., wherein one or more nucleotides or amino acids are added, substituted, or deleted). Non-naturally-occurring TANK2 polypeptide products also include TANK2 products that have been covalently modified, e.g., water-soluble polymer modifications, glycosylation variants, and the like.

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The tankyrase2 polypeptides and the nucleic acids that encode the polypeptides provide a basis for diagnostic methods for the precise and accurate detection and/or quantitation of TANK2 expression and medical conditions associated with excessive or insufficient TANK2 activity. Furthermore, the nucleotide sequences disclosed herein may be used in the detection of aberrations, such as mutations and deletions, in the gene encoding TANK2. For example, the nucleotide sequences disclosed herein may be used to identify and isolate a genomic sequence for tank2. PCR primers can be designed from various portions of the introns and exons of a genomic tank2 nucleic acid sequence that will allow detection of aberrations in the genomic sequence.

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The invention further provides methods of using TANK2 and genetically engineered host cells that express recombinant TANK2 to evaluate and screen for modulators of the poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase activity of the enzyme. Such screening methods may be used for the identification of allosteric agonists and antagonists of TANK2 activity as well as for the identification of direct (e.g., competitive inhibitors) of such activity. TANK2 protein antagonists and inhibitors, such as anti-TANK2 antibodies and tank2 antisense molecules, will provide the basis for pharmaceutical compositions for the treatment and amelioration of symptoms associated with excessive poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase activity. Agonists of TANK2 will provide the basis of the treatment and amelioration of symptoms associated with insufficient poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase activity.

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Tankyrase2 Polynucleotides

The present invention provides, *inter alia*, novel purified and isolated polynucleotides encoding human TANK2 polypeptides. The polynucleotides of the invention include DNA sequences and RNA transcripts, both sense and complementary antisense strands, and splice variants thereof. DNA sequences of the

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invention include, without limitation, cDNA and genomic sequences. As used herein, lower case "tank2" refers to a tankyrase2 nucleic acid sequence whereas upper case "TANK2" refers to a tankyrase2 amino acid sequence.

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"Nucleic acid" as used herein refers to an oligonucleotide or polynucleotide sequence, and fragments or portions thereof, and to DNA or RNA of genomic or synthetic origin, which may be double-stranded or single-stranded, whether representing the sense or antisense strand. An exemplary double-stranded polynucleotide according to the invention can have a first strand (i.e., a coding strand) having a sequence encoding a TANK2 polypeptide, along with a second strand (i.e., a "complementary" or "non-coding" strand) having a sequence deducible from the first strand according to the Watson-Crick base-pairing rules for DNA. Double-stranded or "duplex" structures may be DNA:DNA, DNA:RNA, or RNA:RNA nucleic acids. A preferred double-stranded polynucleotide is a cDNA comprising the coding region of a nucleotide sequence defined by SEQ ID NO:132 or SEQ ID NO:134. An exemplary single-stranded polynucleotide according to the invention is a messenger RNA (mRNA) encoding a TANK2 polypeptide. Another exemplary single-stranded polynucleotide is an oligonucleotide probe or primer that hybridizes to the coding or non-coding strand of a polynucleotide selected from among the sequences defined by SEQ ID NO:132, and SEQ ID NO:134. Other alternative nucleic acid structures, e.g., triplex structures, are also contemplated.

Genomic DNA of the invention comprises the protein-coding region for a TANK2 polypeptide and includes allelic variants of the preferred polynucleotides of the invention, such as single nucleotide polymorphisms. Genomic DNA of the invention is distinguishable from genomic DNAs encoding polypeptides other than TANK2 in that it includes the TANK2-coding region found in tank2 cDNA of the invention. Genomic DNA can be transcribed into RNA, and the resulting RNA transcript may undergo one or more splicing events wherein one or more introns (i.e., non-coding regions) of the transcript are removed, or "spliced out." RNA transcripts that can be spliced by alternative mechanisms and therefore be subjected to removal of different non-coding RNA sequences but still encode a TANK2 polypeptide, are referred to in the art as "splice variants," and are embraced by the invention. Splice

variants comprehended by the invention, therefore, are encoded by the same DNA sequences but give rise to different amino acid sequences. Such splice variants can comprise regions in which the reading frame is shifted, wherein a downstream portion of the RNA sequence is translated differently, to yield different amino acid sequences in the resulting polypeptides. Allelic variants are known in the art to be modified forms of the wild-type (predominant) gene sequence. Such modifications result from recombination during chromosomal segregation or exposure to conditions that give rise to genetic mutation. Allelic variants, like wild-type genes, are naturally occurring sequences, as opposed to non-naturally occurring variants, which arise from *in vitro* manipulation.

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The invention also comprehends cDNA, which is obtained through reverse transcription of an RNA polynucleotide encoding TANK2 followed by second strand synthesis of a complementary strand to provide a double stranded DNA. For example, the invention provides a cDNA sequence that encodes a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence selected from among the sequences defined by SEQ ID NO:133 and SEQ ID NO:135. In a preferred embodiment, the invention provides polynucleotides comprising the coding region of a nucleotide sequence selected from among the sequences defined by SEQ ID NO:132 and SEQ ID NO:134.

As noted, highly preferred nucleic acid sequences according to the invention are defined by SEQ ID NO:132 or SEQ ID NO:134. However, because the genetic code is redundant or "degenerate" in its information-encoding properties, different nucleotide sequences may encode the same polypeptide sequence. Accordingly, the invention comprises the alternative (degenerate) nucleotide sequences that encode TANK2 polypeptides of the invention and functional equivalents thereof. For example, the invention includes polynucleotides comprising nucleotide sequences that are substantially homologous to the TANK2-encoding regions of the nucleotide sequences set forth in SEQ ID NO:132 or SEQ ID NO:134. More particularly, the invention includes polynucleotides whose corresponding nucleotide sequences have at least 90%, preferably at least 95%, more preferably at least 98%, and still more preferably at least 99% identity with a nucleotide sequence defined in SEQ ID NO:132 or SEQ ID NO:134.

Variant polynucleotides of the invention further include fragments of the tank2 nucleotide sequences defined in SEQ ID NO:132 and SEQ ID NO:134, and homologs thereof. The disclosure of full-length polynucleotides encoding TANK2 polypeptides makes readily available to the person having ordinary skill in the art every possible fragment of the full-length polynucleotides. Preferably, fragment polynucleotides of the invention comprise sequences unique to the TANK2-coding nucleotide sequence, and therefore hybridize under highly stringent or moderately stringent conditions only (i.e., specifically) to polynucleotides encoding TANK2 or fragments thereof containing the unique sequence. Polynucleotide fragments of genomic sequences of the invention comprise not only sequences unique to the coding region, but also include fragments of the full-length sequence derived from introns, regulatory regions, and/or other untranslated sequences. Sequences unique to polynucleotides of the invention are recognizable through sequence comparison to other known polynucleotides, and can be identified through use of computer software routinely used in the art, e.g., alignment programs available in public sequence databases.

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The invention also provides fragment polynucleotides that are conserved in one or more polynucleotides encoding members of the TANK2 family of polypeptides. Such fragments include sequences characteristic of the family of TANK2 polypeptides, referred to as "signature" sequences. The conserved signature sequences are readily discernable following simple sequence comparison of polynucleotides encoding members of the TANK2 family. Polynucleotide fragments of the invention can be labeled in a manner that permits their detection, including radioactive and non-radioactive labeling.

Hybridization can be defined to include the process of forming partially or completely double-stranded nucleic acid molecules through sequence-specific association of complementary single-stranded nucleic molecules. The invention, therefore, further encompasses the use of nucleic acid species that hybridize to the coding or non-coding strands of a polynucleotide that encodes a TANK2 protein. Preferred hybridizing species hybridize to the coding or non-coding strand of the nucleotide sequence defined by SEQ ID NO:132 or SEQ ID NO:134. Also encompassed are species that would hybridize to a TANK2-encoding polynucleotide

but for the redundancy of the genetic code, i.e., polynucleotides that encode the same amino acid sequence but rely on different codon usage.

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Hybridizing species include, for example, nucleic acid hybridization or amplification probes (oligonucleotides) that are capable of detecting nucleotide sequences (e.g., genomic sequences) encoding TANK2 or closely related molecules, such as alleles. The specificity of the probe, i.e., whether it is derived from a highly conserved, conserved, or non-conserved region or domain, and the stringency of the hybridization or amplification conditions (high, intermediate, or low) will determine whether the probe identifies only naturally occurring tank2, or related sequences. Probes for the detection of related nucleotide sequences are selected from conserved or highly conserved regions of tank2 family members and such probes may be used in a pool of degenerate probes. For the detection of identical nucleotide sequences, or where maximum specificity is desired, oligonucleotide probes are selected from the non-conserved nucleotide regions or unique regions of tank2 polynucleotides. As used herein, the term "non-conserved nucleotide region" refers to a nucleotide region that is unique to tank2 disclosed herein and does not occur in related tank2 family members.

Specificity of hybridization is typically characterized in terms of the degree of stringency of the conditions under which the hybridization is performed. The degree of stringency of hybridization conditions can refer to the melting temperature (T_m) of the nucleic acid binding complex [see, e.g., Berger and Kimmel, "Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques," *Methods in Enzymology*, Vol. 152, Academic Press, San Diego, CA (1987)]. "Maximal stringency" typically occurs at about $T_m - 5$ °C (5°C below the T_m of the probe); "high stringency" at about 5°C to 10°C below T_m ; "intermediate stringency" at about 10°C to 20°C below T_m ; and "low stringency" at about 20°C to 25°C below T_m .

Alternatively, the stringency of hybridization can refer to the physicochemical conditions employed in the procedure. To illustrate, exemplary moderately stringent hybridization conditions are: hybridization in 3X saline sodium citrate (SSC), 0.1% sarkosyl, and 20 mM sodium phosphate, pH 6.8, at 65°C; and washing in 2X SSC with 0.1% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), at 65°C. Exemplary highly stringent

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hybridization conditions are: hybridization in 50% formamide, 5X SSC, at 42°C overnight, and washing in 0.5X SSC and 0.1% SDS, at 50°C. It is understood in the art that conditions of equivalent stringency can be achieved through variation of temperature and buffer, or salt concentration as described Ausubel et al. (Eds.), *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley & Sons (1994), at pp. 6.0.3-6.4.10. Modifications in hybridization conditions can be determined empirically or calculated precisely based on the length of the oligonucleotide probe and the percentage of guanosine/cytosine (GC) base pairing of the probe. The hybridization conditions can be calculated as described in Sambrook et al., (Eds.), *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press: Cold Spring Harbor, New York (1989), pp. 9.47-9.51.

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The artisan will appreciate that hybridization under more stringent conditions enables the identification of species having a higher degree of homology or sequence identity with the target sequence. By contrast, hybridization under less stringent conditions enables identification of species having a lesser but still significant degree of homology or sequence identity with the target sequence. Therefore, also included within the scope of the present invention are nucleic acid species that are capable of hybridizing to the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:132 or SEQ ID NO:134 under conditions of intermediate (moderate) to maximal stringency. Preferably, the hybridizing species hybridize to the coding or non-coding strands of a polynucleotide defined by SEQ ID NO:132 or SEQ ID NO:134 under highly stringent conditions.

The polynucleotides of the invention encompass oligonucleotides (i.e., nucleic acid oligomers typically about 10 to 60 nucleotides in length) that hybridize to either the coding or the non-coding strands of a nucleic acid encoding a TANK2 amino acid sequence. In particular, the invention comprises oligonucleotides that hybridize to the coding or non-coding strand of a polynucleotide defined by SEQ ID NO:132 or SEQ ID NO:134. The length of the oligonucleotide is not critical, as long as it is capable of hybridizing to the target nucleic acid molecule. However, longer nucleic acid molecules are more difficult to prepare and require longer hybridization times. Therefore, the oligonucleotide should not be longer than necessary. Accordingly, the oligonucleotide should contain at least 10 nucleotides, preferably at least 15

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nucleotides, and more preferably at least 20 nucleotides. Normally, the oligonucleotide will not contain more than 60 nucleotides, preferably not more than 30 nucleotides, and more preferably not more than 25 nucleotides. Such oligonucleotides may be used as described herein as primers for DNA synthesis (e.g., as primers in PCR; "amplimers"), as probes for detecting the presence of target DNA in a sample (e.g., northern or Southern blots and *in situ* hybridization), as therapeutic agents (e.g., in antisense therapy), or for other purposes. Oligonucleotides may be single- or double-stranded, with the double-stranded forms having one or both ends blunt or stepped.

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The oligonucleotides may be obtained or derived by known methods from natural sources. Alternatively, the oligonucleotides may be produced synthetically according to methods known in the art. Such methods include, for example, cloning and restriction of appropriate sequences or direct chemical synthesis by any suitable method. Various chemical methods for making oligonucleotides are known in the art, including the phosphotriester method, the phosphodiester method; the diethylphosphoramidite method; the solid support method, and the H-phosphonate method [for reviews, see Caruthers, *Science* 230:281-5 (1985); Caruthers et al., *Methods Enzymol* 211:3-20 (1992)]. Typically, preparation of oligonucleotides is carried out by automated phosphoramidite synthesis on polymer support. Nucleic acid molecules consisting of 100 or more nucleotides may also be produced by such methods.

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The tank2 polynucleotides of the invention include variants, which are polynucleotides that encode hAPRP2 or a functional equivalent thereof, and which can include deletions, insertions, or substitutions of nucleotide residues. As used herein a "deletion" is a change in a nucleotide or amino acid sequence in which one or more nucleotides or amino acid residues, respectively, are absent. As used herein an "insertion" or "addition" is a change in a nucleotide or amino acid sequence that results in the addition of one or more nucleotides or amino acid residues, respectively. As used herein a "substitution" is a change in a nucleotide or amino acid sequence in which one or more nucleotides or amino acids are replaced by different nucleotides or amino acids, respectively.

Polynucleotide variants also included within the scope of the present invention are alleles or alternative naturally occurring forms of tank2. Alleles result from naturally occurring mutations, i.e., deletions, insertions or substitutions, in the genomic nucleotide sequence, which may or may not alter the structure or function or the expressed polypeptides. Each of these types of mutational changes may occur alone, or in combination with the others, one or more times in a given allelic sequence. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) may occur, in which a single base mutation may define an altered polypeptide, which in turn may be associated with an overt phenotypic difference. Of course, SNPs may be silent, as they may not change the encoded polypeptide, or any change they do encode may have no effect on phenotype.

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The invention further embraces natural homologs of the human tankyrase2 DNA that occur in other animal species, such as other mammal species. Mammalian homologs include, for example, homologs in mouse, rat, guinea pig, and the like, and more preferably homologs in other primate species. Such species homologs, in general, share significant homology at the nucleotide level within the protein-coding regions. Thus, the invention encompasses polynucleotides that share at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, or at least 99% nucleotide identity with the protein-coding region of a polynucleotide encoding a human TANK2 polypeptide, e.g., a polynucleotide defined by SEQ ID NO:132 or SEO ID NO:134. Percent sequence "homology" with respect to polynucleotides of the invention can be defined as the percentage of nucleotide bases in a candidate sequence that are identical to nucleotides in the TANK2-encoding sequence after aligning the sequences and introducing gaps, if necessary, to achieve maximum percent sequence identity. Computer software is available (from commercial and public domain sources) for calculating percent identity in an automated fashion (e.g., FASTA).

The invention includes polynucleotides that have been engineered to selectively modify the cloning, processing, and/or expression of the TANK2 gene product. Mutations may be introduced using techniques well known in the art, e.g., site-directed mutagenesis to insert new restriction sites, to alter glycosylation patterns,

or to change codon preferences inherent in the use of certain expression systems, while simultaneously maintaining control of the amino acid sequence of the expressed polypeptide product. For example, codons preferred by a particular prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cell can be selected ("codon optimization") to increase the rate of TANK2 expression or to produce recombinant RNA transcripts having desirable properties, such as longer half-lives.

The tank2 polynucleotides can be synthesized, wholly or partly, using chemical methods well known in the art. "Chemically synthesized," as used herein and is understood in the art, refers to purely chemical, as opposed to enzymatic, methods for producing polynucleotides. "Wholly" chemically synthesized DNA sequences are therefore produced entirely by chemical means; "partly" chemically synthesized DNAs embrace those wherein only portions of the resulting DNA were produced by chemical means.

DNA molecules may be modified to increase intracellular stability and halflife. Possible modifications include, but are not limited to, the addition of flanking sequences of the 5' and/or 3' ends of the molecule or the use of phosphorothioate or 2' O-methyl rather than phosphodiester linkages within the backbone of the molecule.

The invention also provides TANK2 peptide nucleic acid (PNA) molecules. These TANK2 PNAs are informational molecules that have a neutral "peptide-like" backbone with nucleobases that allow the molecules to hybridize to complementary TANK2-encoding DNA or RNA with higher affinity and specificity than corresponding oligonucleotides (PerSeptive Biosystems).

Polypeptide Expression Systems

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Knowledge of TANK2-encoding DNA sequences enables the artisan to modify cells to permit or increase expression of TANK2. Accordingly, host cells are provided, including prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells, either stably or transiently modified by introduction of a polynucleotide of the invention to permit expression of the encoded TANK2 polypeptide. Autonomously replicating recombinant expression constructs such as plasmid and viral DNA vectors incorporating TANK2-encoding sequences are also provided.

Expression constructs are also provided comprising TANK2-encoding polynucleotides operatively linked to an endogenous or exogenous expression control DNA sequences and a transcription terminator. Expression control DNA sequences include promoters, enhancers, and operators, and are generally selected based on the expression systems in which the expression construct is to be used. Preferred promoter and enhancer sequences are generally selected for the ability to increase gene expression, while operator sequences are generally selected for the ability to regulate gene expression. Preferred constructs of the invention also include sequences necessary for replication in a host cell. Expression constructs are preferably used for production of an encoded TANK2 polypeptide, but may also be used to amplify the construct itself.

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Polynucleotides of the invention may be introduced into the host cell as part of a circular plasmid, or as linear DNA comprising an isolated protein coding region or a viral vector. Methods for introducing DNA in to a host cell include transformation, transfection, electroporation, nuclear injection, or fusion with carriers such as liposomes, micelles, ghost cells, and protoplasts. Expression systems of the invention include, for example, bacteria, yeast, fungal, plant, insect, invertebrate, amphibian, and mammalian cell systems. Some suitable prokaryotic host cells include, for example, E. coli strains SG-936, HB 101, W3110, X1776, X2282, DHI, and MRC1, Pseudomonas sp., Bacillus sp. such as B. subtilis, and Streptomyces sp. Suitable eukaryotic host cells include yeasts, such as Saccharomyces cerevisiae, S. pombe, Pichia pastoris and other fungi, insect cells such as sf9 or sf21 cells (Spodoptera frugiperda), animal cells such as Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, human cells such as JY, 293, and NIH3T3 cells, and plant cells such as Arabidopsis thaliana cells. The tank2 nucleotide sequence, or any portion of it, may be cloned into a vector for the production of an mRNA probe. Such vectors are known in the art, are commercially available, and may be used to synthesize RNA probes in vitro by addition of labeled nucleotides and an appropriate RNA polymerase such as T7, T3, or SP6.

The type of host cell, the form of the expressed TANK2 product, the conditions of growth, etc., can be selected by the skilled artisan according to known

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criteria. Use of mammalian host cells is expected to provide for such post-translational modifications (e.g., glycosylation, truncation, lipidation, and phosphorylation) as may be needed to confer optimal biological activity on recombinant expression products of the invention. Glycosylated and non-glycosylated forms of TANK2 polypeptides are embraced. The protein produced by a recombinant cell may be secreted or may be contained intracellularly, depending on the sequence and/or the vector used. As will be understood by those of skill in the art, expression vectors containing tank2 can be designed with signal sequences that direct secretion of TANK2 through a particular prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell membrane.

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Expression constructs may include sequences that facilitate, and preferably promote, homologous recombination in a host cell. This can be accomplished by replacing all or part of the naturally occurring tank2 promoter with all or part of a heterologous promoter so that the cells express TANK2 at higher levels. The heterologous promoter should be inserted so that it is operatively linked to TANK2-encoding sequences. See, for example, PCT International Publication Nos. WO 94/12650, WO 92/20808, and WO 91/09955.

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Host cells of the invention are useful in methods for large-scale production of TANK2 polypeptide products. For example, host cells of the invention are a valuable source of immunogen for development of antibodies that are immunoreactive with TANK2 polypeptides. As another example, recombinant TANK2 can be produced and isolate from host cells for use in *in vitro* binding assays such as drug screening assays. In such methods, the host cells are grown in a suitable culture medium and the desired polypeptide product is isolated from the cells or from the medium in which the cells are grown.

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The polypeptide product can be isolated by purification methods known in the art, such as conventional chromatographic methods including immunoaffinity chromatography, receptor affinity chromatography, hydrophobic interaction chromatography, lectin affinity chromatography, size exclusion filtration, cation or anion exchange chromatography, high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), reverse phase HPLC, and the like.

Still other methods of purification include those in which the desired protein is expressed and purified as a fusion protein in which the TANK2 polypeptide is ligated to a heterologous amino acid sequence. Suitable heterologous sequences can include a specific tag, label, or chelating moiety that is recognized by a specific binding partner or agent. For example, for screening of peptide libraries for modulators of TANK2 activity, it is possible to express a TANK2 protein fused to a selected heterologous protein selected to be specifically identifiable using a probe antibody. A fusion protein may also be engineered to contain a cleavage site (e.g., a factor XA or enterokinase sensitive sequence) located between the TANK2 sequence and the heterologous protein sequence, to permit the TANK2 protein to be cleaved from the heterologous protein and subsequently purified. Cleavage of the fusion component may produce a form of the desired protein having additional amino acid residues resulting from the cleavage process.

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Exemplary heterologous peptide domains include metal-chelating peptides such as histidine-tryptophan modules that allow purification on immobilized metals [Porath, *Protein Expr Purif* 3:263-81 (1992)], and protein A domains that allow purification on immobilized immunoglobulin. Another useful system is the divalent cation-binding domain and antibodies specific thereto used in the peptide extension/immunoaffinity purification system described in US Patents Nos. 4,703,004; 4,782,137; 4,851,431; and 5,011,912. This system is commercially available as the FLAG® system from Immunex Corp. (Seattle WA). Another suitable heterologous fusion partner is glutathione S-transferase (GST), which can be affinity purified using immobilized glutathione. Other useful fusion partners include immunoglobulins and fragments thereof, e.g., Fc fragments.

Identification of host cells expressing recombinant TANK2 may be crucial to identifying appropriate expression systems. Accordingly, expression constructs of the invention may also include sequences encoding one or more selectable markers that permit identification of host cells bearing the construct in operative condition. It is also contemplated that, in addition to the insertion of heterologous promoter DNA, amplifiable marker DNA (e.g., ada, dhfr, and the multifunctional CAD gene that encodes carbamyl phosphate synthase, aspartate transcarbamylase, and

dihydroorotase) and/or intron DNA may be inserted along with the heterologous promoter DNA. If linked to the TANK2-encoding sequence, amplification of the marker DNA by standard selection methods results in co-amplification of the TANK2-encoding sequences in the cells. Detection of expression of the marker gene in response to induction or selection usually indicates expression of TANK2 as well. Alternatively, if the tank2 polynucleotide is inserted within a marker gene sequence, recombinant cells containing tank2 can be identified by the absence of marker gene function.

Host cells that contain the coding sequence for TANK2 and express TANK2 may also be identified by a variety of other procedures known to those of skill in the art. These procedures include, but are not limited to, DNA-DNA or DNA-RNA hybridization and protein bioassay or immunoassay techniques that include membrane-based, solution-based, or chip-based technologies for the detection and/or quantification of the nucleic acid or protein.

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The presence of the tank2 polynucleotide sequence can be detected by DNA-DNA or DNA-RNA hybridization or amplification using fragments of a tank2 polynucleotide, e.g., fragments of the sequences set forth in SEO ID NO:132 or SEO ID NO:134, as probes. Nucleic acid amplification based assays involve the use of oligonucleotides based on the tank2 sequence to detect transformants containing tank2 DNA or RNA. Labeled hybridization or PCR probes for detecting tank2 polynucleotide sequences can be made by various methods, including oligolabeling, nick translation, end-labeling, or PCR amplification using a labeled nucleotide. In an embodiment of the present invention, TANK2 or a variant thereof and/or a host cell line that expresses the TANK2 or variant thereof may be used to screen for antibodies, peptides, or other molecules, such as organic or inorganic molecules, that act as modulators of a biological or immunological activity of TANK2. For example, anti-TANK2 antibodies capable of neutralizing the polymerase or DNA-binding activity of TANK2 may be used to inhibit TANK2-mediated cell death. Alternatively, screening of peptide libraries or organic libraries made by combinatorial chemistry with recombinantly expressed TANK2 or variants thereof or cell lines expressing TANK2 or variants thereof may be useful for identification of therapeutic molecules

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that function by modulating a biological or immunological activity of TANK2. Synthetic compounds, natural products, and other sources of potentially biologically active materials can be screened in a number of ways deemed routine by those of skill in the art. For example, nucleotide sequences encoding the DNA-binding domain of TANK2 may be expressed in a host cell, which can be used for screening of allosteric modulators, either agonists or antagonists, of TANK2 activity. Alternatively, nucleotide sequences encoding the conserved catalytic domain of TANK2 can be expressed in host cells and used to screen for inhibitors of ADP-ribose polymerization.

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TANK2 Polypeptides

The invention also provides purified and isolated mammalian TANK2 polypeptides. Exemplary TANK2 polypeptides have amino acid sequences defined in SEQ ID NO:133 or SEQ ID NO:135. TANK2 polypeptides of the invention may be isolated from natural cell sources or may be chemically synthesized, but are preferably produced by recombinant procedures involving host cells of the invention. TANK2 products of the invention may be full-length polypeptides, or variant polypeptide products such as fragments, truncates, deletion mutants, and other variants thereof that retain specific TANK2 biological activity. As used herein, "biologically active" refers to a TANK2 polypeptide having structural, regulatory or biochemical functions of the naturally occurring TANK2 protein. Specifically, a TANK2 protein of the present invention has the ability to bind DNA and to polymerize ADP-ribose subunits in response to DNA damage in a cell.

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The protein and fragments of the present invention may be prepared by methods known in the art. Such methods include isolating the protein directly from cells, isolating or synthesizing DNA encoding the protein and using the DNA to produce recombinant protein, and synthesizing the protein chemically from individual amino acids.

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The TANK2 polypeptides can be isolated from a biological sample, such as a solubilized cell fraction, by standard methods. Some suitable methods include precipitation and liquid chromatographic protocols such as ion exchange, hydrophobic

interaction, and gel filtration [see, e.g., Deutscher (Ed.), Methods Enzymol (Guide to Protein Chemistry, Section VII) 182:309 (1990) and Scopes, Protein Purification, Springer-Verlag, New York (1987)]. Alternatively, purified material is obtained by separating the protein on preparative SDS-PAGE gels, slicing out the band of interest and electroeluting the protein from the polyacrylamide matrix by methods known in the art. The detergent SDS is removed from the protein by known methods, such as by dialysis or the use of a suitable column, such as the Extracti-Gel® column from Pierce Chemical Co. (Rockford, IL).

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The TANK2 polypeptide of the invention may also be chemically synthesized, wholly or partly, by methods known in the art [see, e.g., Stuart and Young, Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis, 2d ed., Pierce Chemical Co. (1984)]. For example, peptides can be synthesized by solid phase techniques, cleaved from the resin, and purified by preparative HPLC [see, e.g., Roberge et al., Science 269:202-4 (1995)]. Automated synthesis may be accomplished, for example, using the ABI 431A Peptide Synthesizer (Perkin Elmer, Norwalk, CT) in accordance with the instructions provided by the manufacturer. The composition of the synthetic peptides may be confirmed by amino acid analysis or sequencing (e.g., the Edman degradation procedure).

Recombinant TANK2 protein may be produced in and isolated from a host cell transformed with an expression vector containing a tank2 nucleotide sequence and grown in cell culture. As described herein, the host cells, either prokaryotic or eukaryotic, are either stably or transiently transfected (eukaryotic) or transformed (prokaryotic) with a TANK2-encoding polynucleotide of the invention in manner that permits directed expression of a TANK2 polypeptide. In such methods, the host cells are grown in a suitable culture medium and the desired polypeptide products are isolated from the cells or from the medium in which the cells are grown. Isolation of the polypeptides can be accomplished by, for example, immunoaffinity purification. The use of transformed host cells is preferred for large-scale production of TANK2 polypeptides.

The invention includes polypeptides comprising amino acid sequences that are substantially homologous to the sequences of TANK2 polypeptides described herein. For example, the invention includes polypeptides whose corresponding amino acid

sequences have at least 90%, preferably at least 95%, more preferably at least 98%, and still more preferably at least 99% identity with the polypeptide sequence defined in SEQ ID NO:133 or SEQ ID NO:135.

Percent sequence "identity" with respect to a preferred polypeptide of the invention can be defined as the percentage of amino acid residues in a candidate sequence that are identical to amino acid residues in the reference TANK2 sequence after aligning the sequences and introducing gaps, if necessary, to achieve maximum percent sequence identity, and not considering any conservative substitutions as part of the sequence identity.

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Percent sequence "homology" with respect to a preferred polypeptide of the invention can be defined as the percentage of amino acid residues in a candidate sequence that are identical to amino acid residues in the reference TANK2 sequence after aligning the sequences and introducing gaps, if necessary, to achieve maximum percent sequence identity, and also considering any conservative substitutions as part of the sequence identity.

Determinations of whether two amino acid sequences are substantially

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homologous can also be based on FASTA searches [Pearson et al., *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 85:2444-8 (1988)]. Alternatively, percent homology is calculated as the percentage of amino acid residues in the smaller of the two sequences that align with identical amino acid residues in the sequence being compared, when four gaps in a length of 100 amino acids may be introduced to maximize alignment [see Dayhoff, in *Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure*, Vol. 5, National Biochemical Research Foundation, Washington, D.C. (1972), at p. 124].

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A polypeptide may be considered homologous to a TANK2 polypeptide of the invention if polynucleotides encoding the two polypeptides hybridize with one another. A higher degree of homology is shown if the hybridization occurs under hybridization conditions of greater stringency. Control of hybridization conditions and the relationships between hybridization conditions and degree of homology are understood by those skilled in the art [see, e.g., Sambrook et al., supra]. Thus, a

homologous polypeptide may be a polypeptide that is encoded by a polynucleotide that hybridizes with a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of the invention under hybridization conditions having a specified degree of stringency.

It may be desirable that such structurally homologous polypeptides will also exhibit functional homology, insofar as the homologous polypeptide has substantially the same function as the polypeptide of the invention. For example, structurally homologous polypeptides may be considered functionally homologous if they exhibit similar binding of a ligand, or similar immune reactivity, etc.

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However, it is known that two polypeptides or two polynucleotides may be considered to be substantially homologous in structure, and yet differ substantially in function. For example, single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) among alleles may be expressed as polypeptides having substantial differences in function along one or more measurable parameters such as antibody- or ligand-binding affinity or enzymatic substrate specificity, and the like. Other structural differences, such as substitutions, deletions, splicing variants, and the like, may affect the function of otherwise structurally identical or homologous polypeptides.

The TANK2 polypeptides of the invention include functional derivatives of a TANK2 polypeptides defined in SEQ ID NO:133 or SEQ ID NO:135. Such functional derivatives include polypeptide products that possesses a structural feature or a biological activity that is substantially similar to a structural feature or a biological activity of the TANK2 protein. Accordingly, functional derivatives include variants, fragments, and chemical derivatives of the parent TANK2 protein.

As used herein "variant" refers to a molecule substantially similar in structure and function to either the entire TANK2 molecule, or to a fragment thereof. A molecule is said to be "substantially similar" to another, if both molecules have substantially similar structures or if both molecules possess a similar biological activity. Thus, provided that two molecules possess a similar activity, they are considered variants, as that term is used herein, even if one of the molecules possesses a structure not found in the other molecule, or if the sequence of amino acid residues is not identical.

Among the variant polypeptides provided under the invention are variants that

comprise one or more changes in the amino acid sequence of the TANK2 polypeptide. Such sequence-based changes include deletions, substitutions, or insertions in the TANK2 sequence, as well as combinations thereof.

Deletion variants of the TANK2 polypeptides are polypeptides in which at least one amino acid residue of the sequence is removed. Deletions can be effected at one or both termini of the protein, or with removal of one or more residues within the TANK2 amino acid sequence. Deletion variants include, for example, all incomplete fragments of the TANK2 polypeptides of the invention. As used herein "fragment" refers to any polypeptide subset of the TANK2 protein.

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Fragments of TANK2 that exhibit a biological activity characteristic of TANK2 and that are soluble (i.e., not membrane bound) are desirable. A soluble fragment is preferably generated by deleting any membrane-spanning region(s) of the parent molecule or by deleting or substituting hydrophilic amino acid residues for hydrophobic residues. Identification of such residues is well known in the art.

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Substitution variants are provided, including polypeptides in which at least one amino acid residue of a TANK2 polypeptide is replaced by an alternative residue. Any substitution can be made, with conservative substitutions being preferred. Directed amino acid substitutions may be made based on well defined physicochemical parameters of the canonical and other amino acids (e.g., the size, shape, polarity, charge, hydrogen-bonding capacity, solubility, chemical reactivity, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity, or the amphipathic character of the residues.) as well as their contribution to secondary and tertiary protein structure. Substitution variants can include polypeptides comprising one or more conservative amino acid substitutions, i.e., a substitution of one amino acid by another having similar physicochemical character as desired. To illustrate, the canonical amino acids can be grouped according to the following categories:

Aliphatic Side Chains Gly, Ala; Val, Leu, Ile Phe, Tyr, Trp **Aromatic Side Chains** Aliphatic Hydroxyl Side Chains Ser, Thr 30 Lys, Arg, His **Basic Side Chains** Acidic Side Chains Asp, Glu **Amide Side Chains** Asn, Gln Sulfur-Containing Side Chains Cys, Met Secondary Amino Group Pro

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Substitutions are preferably made in accordance with the following Table 1 when it is desired to controllably define the characteristics of the TANK2 molecule.

TABLE 1

5	Original Residue	Exemplary Conservative Substitutions
	Ala	gly; ser
	Arg	lys
	Asn	gln; his
10	Asp	glu
	Cys	ser
	Gln	asn
	Glu	asp
	Gly	ala; pro
	His	asn; gln
	Ile	leu; val
	Leu	ile; val
	Lys	arg; gln; glu
	Met	leu; tyr; ile
20	Phe	met; leu; tyr
	Ser	thr
	Thr	ser
	Trp	tyr
	Tyr	trp; phe
25	Val	ile; leu

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Substantial changes in functional or immunological identity are made by selecting substitutions that are more progressive than those in Table 1, i.e., selecting residues that differ more significantly in their effect on maintaining (a) the structure of the polypeptide backbone in the area of the substitution, for example, as a sheet or helical conformation, (b) the charge or hydrophobicity of the molecule at the target site, or (c) the bulk of the side chain. The substitutions that are in general more progressive are those in which: (a) glycine and/or proline is substituted by another amino acid or is deleted or inserted; (b) a hydrophilic residue is substituted for a hydrophobic residue; (c) a cysteine residue is substituted for (or by) any other residue; (d) a residue having an electropositive side chain is substituted for (or by) a residue having an electronegative charge; or (e) a residue having a bulky side chain is substituted for (or

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by) one not having such a side chain. Most preferred are amino acid substitutions that affect the solubility of TANK2. These are most preferably generated by substituting hydrophilic for hydrophobic amino acids.

Substitution variants, however, can include non-canonical or non-naturally occurring amino acid residues substituted for amino acid residues in the principal sequence. Substitution variants include those polypeptides in which amino acid substitutions have been introduced by modification of polynucleotides encoding a TANK2 polypeptide.

Insertion variants are provided, in which at least one amino acid residue is present in addition to a TANK2 amino acid sequence. Insertions may be located at either or both termini of the polypeptide, or may be positioned within the TANK2 amino acid sequence. Insertional variants also include fusion proteins in which the amino or carboxy terminus of the TANK2 polypeptide is fused to another polypeptide. Examples of such fusion proteins include immunogenic polypeptides, proteins with long circulating half-life (e.g., immunoglobulin constant regions), marker proteins (e.g., green fluorescent protein) and proteins or polypeptides that facilitate purification of the desired TANK2 polypeptide (e.g., FLAG® tags or polyhistidine sequences). Another example of a terminal insertion is a fusion of a signal sequence, whether heterologous or homologous to the host cell, to the N-terminus of the molecule to facilitate the secretion of the derivative from recombinant hosts. Intrasequence insertions (i.e., insertions within a TANK2 molecule sequence) may range generally from about 1 to 10 residues, more preferably 1 to 5.

Polypeptide variants of the invention also include mature TANK2 products, i.e., TANK2 products wherein leader or signal sequences are removed, as well as products having additional amino terminal residues. TANK2 products having an additional methionine residue at position -1 (Met⁻¹-TANK2) are contemplated, as are TANK2 products having additional methionine and lysine residues at positions -2 and -1, respectively (Met⁻²-Lys⁻¹-TANK2). Other such variants are particularly useful for recombinant protein production in bacterial host cells.

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The invention also encompasses TANK2 variants having additional amino acid residues resulting from use of specific expression systems. For example, use of commercially available vectors that express a desired polypeptide as a glutathione-Stransferase (GST) fusion product yields the desired polypeptide having an additional glycine residue at position -1 (Gly⁻¹-TANK2) upon cleavage of the GST component from the desired polypeptide. Variants that result from expression in other vector systems are also contemplated.

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The invention further provides TANK2 polypeptide products that are chemical derivatives of a TANK2 polypeptide defined in SEQ ID NO:133 or SEQ ID NO:135. As used herein, the term "chemical derivative" refers to molecules that contain additional chemical moieties that are not normally a part of the naturally occurring molecule. Such moieties may impart desirable properties to the derivative molecule, such as increased solubility, absorption, biological half-life, etc. The moieties may alternatively decrease the toxicity of the derivative molecule, or eliminate or attenuate any undesirable side effect of the derivative molecule. Thus, chemical derivatives of TANK2 polypeptides include polypeptides bearing modifications other than (or in addition to) insertion, deletion or substitution of amino acid residues. Preferably, the modifications are covalent in nature, and include, for example, chemical bonding with polymers, lipids, non-naturally occurring amino acids, and other organic and inorganic moieties. Derivatives of the invention may be prepared to increase circulating half-life of a TANK2 polypeptide, or may be designed to improve targeting capacity for the polypeptide to desired cells, tissues, or organs.

For example, methods are known in the art for modifying a polypeptide to include one or more water-soluble polymer attachments such as polyethylene glycol, polyoxyethylene glycol, or polypropylene glycol. Particularly preferred are TANK2 products that have been covalently modified with polyethylene glycol (PEG) subunits. Water-soluble polymers may be bonded at specific positions, for example at the amino terminus of the TANK2 products, or randomly attached to one or more side chains of the polypeptide. Additional derivatives include TANK2 species

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immobilized on a solid support, pin microparticle, or chromatographic resin, as well as TANK2 species modified to include one or more detectable labels, tags, chelating agents, and the like.

Derivatization with bifunctional agents can be used to cross-link TANK2 to a water-insoluble support matrix. Alternatively, reactive water-insoluble matrices such as cyanogen bromide-activated carbohydrates and reactive substrates may be employed for protein immobilization [see, e.g., US Patent Nos. 3,969,287; 3,691,016; 4,195,128; 4,247,642; 4,229,537; and 4,330,440.]

Expression of TANK2 variants can be expected to have utility in investigating a biological activity characteristic of a wild-type TANK2 polypeptide. TANK2 variants can be designed to retain all biological or immunological properties characteristic for TANK2, or to specifically disable one or more particular biological or immunological properties of TANK2. For example, fragments and truncates may be designed to delete a domain associated with a particular property, or substitutions and deletions may be designed to inactivate a property associated with a particular domain. Forced expression (overexpression) of such variants ("dominant negative" mutants) can be employed to study the function of the protein *in vivo* by observing the phenotype associated with the mutant.

Functional derivatives of TANK2 having up to about 100 residues may be conveniently prepared by *in vitro* synthesis. If desired, such fragments may be modified using methods known in the art by reacting targeted amino acid residues of the purified or crude protein with an organic derivatizing agent that is capable of reacting with selected side chains or terminal residues. The resulting covalent derivatives may be used to identify residues important for biological activity.

Functional derivatives of TANK2 having altered amino acid sequences can also be prepared by mutating the DNA encoding TANK2. Any combination of amino acid deletion, insertion, and substitution may be employed to generate the final

construct, provided that the final construct possesses the desired activity. Obviously, the mutations that will be made in the DNA encoding the functional derivative must not place the sequence out of reading frame and preferably will not create complementary regions that could produce secondary mRNA structure [see EP Patent Publication No. 75,444].

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While the site for introducing a variation in the amino acid sequence is predetermined, the mutation per se need not be predetermined. For example, to optimize the performance of a mutation at a given site, random mutagenesis, such as linker scanning mutagenesis, may be conducted at a target codon or target region to create a large number of derivative which could then be expressed and screened for the optimal combination of desired activity. Alternatively, site-directed mutagenesis or other well-known technique may be employed to make mutations at predetermined sites in a DNA known sequence.

The technique of site-directed mutagenesis is well known in the art [see, e.g., Sambrook et al., supra, and McPherson (Ed.), Directed Mutagenesis: A Practical Approach, IRL Press, Oxford (1991)]. Site-directed mutagenesis allows the production of TANK2 functional derivatives through use of specific oligonucleotide sequences that encode the DNA sequence of the desired mutation. Site-directed mutagenesis methods and materials are commercially available, e.g., the QuikChange™ kit available from Stratagene (La Jolla, CA). One can selectively generate precise amino acid deletions, insertions, or substitutions using this method. Amino acid sequence deletions generally range from about 1 to 30 residues, more preferably 1 to 10 residues, and typically are contiguous. The most preferred deletions are those that are performed to generate catalytic fragments or DNA-binding fragments.

Mutations designed to increase the affinity of TANK2 may be guided by the introduction of the amino acid residues that are present at homologous positions in other poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase proteins. Similarly, such mutant TANK2 molecules may be prepared that lack residues of a functional domain, e.g., the catalytic domain, to create a dominant negative protein.

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It is difficult to predict *a priori* the exact effect any particular modification, e.g., substitution, deletion, insertion, etc., will have on the biological activity of TANK2. However, one skilled in the art will appreciate that the effect will be evaluated by routine screening assays. For example, a derivative typically is made by linker scanning site-directed mutagenesis of the DNA encoding the native TANK2 molecule. The derivative is then expressed in a recombinant host, and, optionally, purified from the cell culture, for example, by immunoaffinity chromatography. The activity of the cell lysate or the purified derivative is then screened in a suitable screening assay for the desired characteristic. For example, a change in the immunological character of the functional derivative, such as affinity for a given antibody, is measured by a competitive type immunoassay. Changes in other parameters of the expressed product may be measured by the appropriate assay.

Antibodies

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The present invention provides antibodies that bind with specificity to a TANK2 polypeptide. An "antibody" as used herein is defined broadly as a protein that characteristically immunoreacts with an epitope (antigenic determinant) that is characteristic of the TANK2 polypeptide. As used herein, an antibody is said to "immunoreact" with an antigen such as a polypeptide if the antibody specifically recognizes and binds an epitope that is characteristic of the antigen by way of one or more variable regions or one or more of the complementarity determining regions (CDRs) of the antibody.

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An antibody that is immunoreactive with a given polypeptide may exhibit cross-reactivity to another polypeptide if the two polypeptides each comprise a common structural feature that defines the same characteristic epitope. In the case of related polypeptides, cross-reactivity can correlate to common structural features such as sequence identity, homology, or similarity found among the related polypeptides. Accordingly, families of polypeptides can often be identified by a cross-reactive antibody, i.e., an antibody that immunoreacts with some or all of the members of the polypeptide family sharing the common epitope. Thus, the invention encompasses antibodies that immunoreact with a particular member of the TANK2 family of

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polypeptides, e.g., a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence defined by SEQ ID NO:133 or SEQ ID NO:135. The invention further encompasses antibodies that immunoreact with some or all members of the TANK2 family of polypeptides. Screening assays to determine the binding specificity of an antibody are well known and routinely practiced in the art [see, e.g., Harlow et al. (Eds.), *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Ch. 6, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor NY (1988)]. The immunoreactive specificity with which an antibody binds to a given polypeptide antigen is to be distinguished from interactions with other proteins, e.g., *Staphylococcus aureus* protein A or other antibodies in ELISA techniques, that are mediated through parts of the antibody other than the variable regions, in particular the constant regions of the antibody.

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Antibodies include, for example, monoclonal antibodies, polyclonal antibodies, single chain antibodies (scFv antibodies), chimeric antibodies, multifunctional/multispecific (e.g., bifunctional or bispecific) antibodies, humanized antibodies, human antibodies, and CDR-grafted antibodies (including moieties that include CDR sequences that specifically immunoreact with a polypeptide of the invention). Antibodies according to the invention also include antibody fragments, so long as they exhibit the desired biological activity. "Antibody fragments" comprise a portion of a full-length antibody, generally the antigen binding or variable region thereof. Examples of antibody fragments include Fab, Fab', F(ab')₂, and Fv fragments; diabodies; linear antibodies; single-chain antibody molecules; and multispecific antibodies formed from antibody fragments.

Antibodies of the invention can be produced by any method known in the art. For example, polyclonal antibodies are isolated from mammals that have been immunized against the protein or a functional analog in accordance with methods known in the art. Briefly, polyclonal antibodies may be produced by injecting an immunogenic TANK2 polypeptide (immunogen) into a host mammal (e.g., rabbit, mouse, rat, or goat). Adjuvants may be employed to increase the immune response. Sera from the host mammal are extracted and screened to obtain polyclonal antibodies that are specific for (immunoreact with) the TANK2 polypeptide.

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Monoclonal antibodies (also referred to herein as "mAbs") are preferred. As used herein "monoclonal antibody" refers to an antibody obtained from a population of substantially homogeneous antibodies, i.e., the individual antibodies comprising the population are identical except for possible naturally occurring mutations that may be present in minor amounts. Monoclonal antibodies are highly specific ("monospecific"), being directed against a single antigenic site. Furthermore, in contrast to conventional (polyclonal) antibody preparations, which typically include different antibodies directed against different determinants (epitopes), each monoclonal antibody is directed against a single determinant on the antigen.

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The modifier "monoclonal" indicates the character of the antibody as being obtained from a substantially homogeneous population of antibodies, and is not to be construed as requiring production of the antibody by any particular method.

Monoclonal antibodies may be prepared using any suitable technique capable of yielding a continuous cell line producing a homogeneous antibody. Such methods include the immunological method [Köhler and Milstein, *Nature* 256:495-7 (1975); Campbell, "Monoclonal antibody technology, the production and characterization of rodent and human hybridomas" in Burdon et al. (Eds.), *Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, Vol. 13, Elsevier Science Publishers,

Amsterdam (1985)] or any similar method. Monoclonal antibodies may also be isolated from phage antibody libraries [Clackson et al., *Nature* 352:624-8 (1991);

Marks et al., *J Mol Biol* 222:581-97 (1991)].

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To illustrate, to produce monoclonal antibodies a host mammal is immunized by injection of an immunogenic TANK2 polypeptide, and then boosted. Spleens are collected from immunized mammals a few days after the final boost. Cell suspensions from the spleens are fused with a tumor cell line to create immortalized hybrid cell lines or "hybridomas." Individual clones can be isolated by limiting dilution and then tested for the specificity of the antibodies they produce. Selected cells can then be grown, e.g., by the ascites method, to provide a continuous source of the desired homogeneous antibody.

Antibodies can be engineered using genetic techniques to produce chimeric antibodies including protein components from two or more species. For use in *in vivo* applications with a human subject, the antibody can be "humanized," i.e., modified to contain an antigen binding region from one species, e.g., a rodent, with the bulk of the antibody replaced with sequences derived from human immunoglobulin. In one method, the non-human CDRs of one species e.g., a mouse or rabbit, are inserted into a framework sequence of another species, e.g., a human, or into a consensus framework sequence. Further changes can then be introduced into the antibody framework to modulate affinity or immunogenicity of the engineered antibody. Methods are also known for inducing expression of engineered antibodies in various cell types, such as mammalian and microbial cell types. Numerous techniques for preparing engineered antibodies are described in the art [e.g., Owens and Young, *J Immunol Meth* 168:149-65 (1994)].

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Antibodies further include recombinant polyclonal or monoclonal Fab fragments [e.g., Huse et al., *Science* 246:1275-81 (1989)]. Alternatively, techniques described for the production of single chain antibodies [e.g., US Patent No. 4,946,778] can be adapted to produce TANK2-specific single chain antibodies (e.g., single chain Fv fragments; abbreviated "scFv"). Rapid, large-scale recombinant methods for generating antibodies may be employed, such as phage display or ribosome display methods, optionally followed by affinity maturation [see, e.g., Ouwehand et al., *Vox Sang* 74(Suppl 2):223-32 (1998); Rader et al., *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 95:8910-5 (1998); Dall'Acqua et al., *Curr Opin Struct Biol* 8:443-50 (1998)].

Fully human antibodies are especially preferred for therapeutic use in humans, but they are typically difficult to produce. For example, when the immunogen is a human self-antigen, a human will typically not produce any immune response to the antigen. Methods for making fully human antibodies have been developed and are known in the art. Accordingly, fully human antibodies can be produced by using an immunogenic TANK2 polypeptide to immunize an animal (e.g., mouse) that has been transgenically modified to express at least a significant fraction of the human repertoire of immunoglobulin genes [see, e.g., Bruggemann et al., *Immunol Today* 17:391-7 (1996)].

As noted herein, host cells of the invention are a valuable source of immunogen for development of antibodies specifically immunoreactive with TANK2. To be useful as an immunogen for the preparation of polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies, a TANK2 peptide fragment must contain sufficient amino acid residues to define an immunogenic epitope. If the fragment is too short to be immunogenic per se, it may be conjugated to a carrier molecule. Suitable carrier molecules include, for example, keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH) and bovine serum albumin (BSA). Conjugation may be carried out by methods known in the art. One such method is to combine a cysteine residue of the fragment with a cysteine residue on the carrier molecule.

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Antibodies of the invention are useful for therapeutic methods (by modulating activity of TANK2), diagnostic methods (by detecting TANK2 in a sample), as well as purification of TANK2. The antibodies are particularly useful for detecting and/or quantitating TANK2 expression in cells, tissues, organs, and lysates and extracts thereof, as well as in fluids such as serum, plasma, cerebrospinal fluid, urine, sputum, peritoneal fluid, pleural fluid, or bronchoalveolar lavage fluid. Kits comprising an antibody of the invention for any of the purposes described herein are also contemplated. In general, a kit of the invention also includes a control antigen with which the antibody immunoreacts, and may further include other reagents, containers, and package inserts.

Further, the invention includes neutralizing antibodies, i.e., antibodies that significantly inhibit or impair a biological activity of the proteins or functional analogs of the invention. In particular, neutralizing antibodies inhibit or impair the poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase activity of TANK2. Neutralizing antibodies may be especially desirable for therapeutic and diagnostic applications.

Functional equivalents further include fragments of antibodies that have the same binding characteristics as, or that have binding characteristics comparable to, those of the whole antibody. Such fragments may contain one or both Fab fragments or the F(ab')₂ fragment. Preferably, the antibody fragments contain all six complement determining regions ("CDRs") of the whole antibody, although fragments containing fewer than all of such regions, such as three, four, or five CDRs,

may also be functional. Fragments may be prepared by methods described in the art [e.g., Lamoyi et al., *J Immunol Meth* 56:235-43 (1983); Parham, *J Immunol* 131:2895-902 (1983)].

Moreover, specific binding proteins can be developed using isolated or recombinant TANK2 products, TANK2 variants, or cells expressing such products. Binding proteins are useful for purifying TANK2 products and detection or quantification of TANK2 products in fluid and tissue samples using known immunological procedures. Binding proteins are also manifestly useful in modulating (i.e., blocking, inhibiting, or stimulating) biological activities of TANK2 polypeptides, especially those activities involved in signal transduction. Thus, neutralizing antibodies that inhibit the activity of TANK2 polypeptides are provided. Anti-idiotypic antibodies specific for anti-TANK2 antibodies are also contemplated.

Detectable Polynucleotide and Polypeptide Probes

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The present invention further provides a method of detecting the presence of a TANK2-encoding polynucleotide or a TANK2 polypeptide in a sample. The method involves use of a labeled probe that recognizes the presence of a defined target in the sample. The probe may be an antibody that recognizes a TANK2 polypeptide, or an oligonucleotide that recognizes a polynucleotide encoding TANK2 polypeptide.

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The probes of the invention can be detectably labeled in accordance with methods known in the art. In general, the probe can be modified by attachment of a detectable label (reporter) moiety to the probe, or a detectable probe can be manufactured with a detectable label moiety incorporated therein. The detectable label moiety can be any detectable moiety, many of which are known in the art, including radioactive atoms, electron dense atoms, enzymes, chromogens and colored compounds, fluorogens and fluorescent compounds, members of specific binding pairs, and the like.

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Methods for labeling oligonucleotide probes have been described in the art [see, e.g., Leary et al., *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 80:4045-49 (1983); Renz and Kurz, *Nucleic Acids Res* 12:3435-44 (1984); Richardson and Gumport, *Nucleic Acids Res* 11:6167-84 (1983); Smith et al., *Nucleic Acids Res* 13:2399-412 (1985); Meinkoth

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and Wahl, *Anal Biochem* 138:267-84 (1984); and US Patent Nos. 4,711,955; 4,687,732; 5,241,060; 5,244,787; 5,328,824; 5,580,990; and 5,714,327].

Methods for labeling antibodies have been also been described [see, e.g., Hunter et al., *Nature* 144:495-6 (1962); David et al., *Biochemistry* 13:1014-21 (1974); and US Patent Nos. 3,940,475 and 3,645,090].

The label moiety may be radioactive. Some examples of useful radioactive labels include ³²P, ¹²⁵I, ¹³¹I, and ³H. Use of radioactive labels has been described [e.g., UK patent document 2,034,323 and US Patent Nos. 4,358,535 and 4,302,204].

Some examples of non-radioactive labels include enzymes, chromogens, atoms and molecules detectable by electron microscopy, and metal ions detectable by their magnetic properties.

Some useful enzymatic labels include enzymes that cause a detectable change in a substrate. Some useful enzymes (and their substrates) include, for example, horseradish peroxidase (pyrogallol and o-phenylenediamine), beta-galactosidase (fluorescein beta-D-galactopyranoside), and alkaline phosphatase (5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate/nitro blue tetrazolium). The use of enzymatic labels has been described in the art [see, e.g., UK patent document 2,019,404, European patent document EP 63,879, and Rotman, *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 47:1981-91 (1961)].

Useful reporter moieties include, for example, fluorescent, phosphorescent, chemiluminescent, and bioluminescent molecules, as well as dyes. Some specific colored or fluorescent compounds useful in the present invention include, for example, fluoresceins, coumarins, rhodamines, Texas red, phycoerythrins, umbelliferones, Luminol®, and the like. Chromogens or fluorogens, i.e., molecules that can be modified (e.g., oxidized) to become colored or fluorescent or to change their color or emission spectra, are also capable of being incorporated into probes to act as reporter moieties under particular conditions.

The label moieties may be conjugated to the probe by methods that are well known in the art. The label moieties may be directly attached through a functional group on the probe. The probe either contains or can be caused to contain such a

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functional group. Some examples of suitable functional groups include, for example, amino, carboxyl, sulfhydryl, maleimide, isocyanate, isothiocyanate.

Alternatively, label moieties such as enzymes and chromogens may be conjugated to antibodies or nucleotides by means of coupling agents, such as dialdehydes, carbodiimides, dimaleimides, and the like.

The label moiety may also be conjugated to the probe by means of a ligand attached to the probe by a method described above and a receptor for that ligand attached to the label moiety. Any of the known ligand-receptor binding pair combinations is suitable. Some suitable ligand-receptor pairs include, for example, biotin-avidin or -streptavidin, and antibody-antigen. The biotin-streptavidin combination may be preferred.

Methods of Using Tankyrase2 Polynucleotides and Polypeptides

The scientific value of the information contributed through the disclosures of DNA and amino acid sequences of the present invention is manifest. As one series of examples, knowledge of the sequence of a cDNA for tank2 makes possible through use of Southern hybridization or polymerase chain reaction (PCR) the identification of genomic DNA sequences encoding TANK2 and TANK2 expression control regulatory sequences. DNA/DNA hybridization procedures carried out with DNA sequences of the invention under moderately to highly stringent conditions are also expected to allow the isolation of DNAs encoding allelic variants of TANK2. Similarly, non-human species genes encoding proteins homologous to TANK2 can also be identified by Southern and/or PCR analysis. As an alternative, complementation studies can be useful for identifying other human TANK2 products as well as non-human proteins, and DNAs encoding the proteins, sharing one or more biological properties of TANK2. Oligonucleotides of the invention are also useful in hybridization assays to detect the capacity of cells to express TANK2. Polynucleotides of the invention may also be the basis for diagnostic methods useful for identifying a genetic alteration in the tank2 locus that underlies a disease state. For example, the differential expression or activity of TANK2-LONG and TANK2-SHORT may be capable of correlation with particular disease state(s), rendering one

or both forms of TANK2 suitable as diagnostic markers or as therapeutic targets as described herein. Therefore, selective reagents, e.g., oligonucleotides that selectively hybridize to one form of tank2 or antibodies that selectively immunoreact with one form of TANK2, may be especially useful.

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Oligonucleotides of the invention, as described herein, may be used in methods to amplify DNA for various purposes. "Amplification" according to the method of the invention refers to any molecular biology technique for detection of trace levels of a specific nucleic acid sequence by exponentially amplifying a template nucleic acid sequence. In particular, suitable amplification techniques include such techniques as the polymerase chain reaction (PCR), the ligase chain reaction (LCR) and variants thereof. PCR is known to be a highly sensitive technique, and is in wide use [see, e.g., Innis et al., PCR Protocols: A Guide to Methods and Applications, Academic Press, Inc., San Diego (1990); Dieffenbach and Dveksler, PCR Primer: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Plainview NY (1995); and US Patents Nos. 4,683,195; 4,800,195; and 4,965,188]. The more recently developed LCR technique is known to be highly specific, and is capable of detecting point mutations [see, e.g., Landegren et al., Science 241:1077-80 (1988) and Barany et al., PCR Methods and Applications 1:5-16 (1991)]. An LCR kit is available from Stratagene. In certain circumstances, it is desirable to couple the PCR and LCR techniques to improve precision of detection. Other amplification techniques may be employed in accordance to the invention.

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Oligonucleotide amplification primers are often provided as matched pairs of single-stranded oligonucleotides; one with sense orientation $(5' \rightarrow 3')$ and one with antisense $(3' \leftarrow 5')$ orientation. Such specific primer pairs can be employed under optimized conditions for identification of a specific gene or condition. Alternatively, the same primer pair, nested sets of oligomers, or even a degenerate pool of oligomers, may be employed under less stringent conditions for detection and/or quantitation of closely related DNA or RNA sequences.

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Such oligonucleotides can be used in various methods known in the art to extend the specified nucleotide sequences. These methods permit use of a known

sequence to determine unknown adjacent sequence, thereby enabling detection and determination of upstream sequences such as promoters and regulatory elements.

For example, restriction-site polymerase chain reaction is a direct method that uses universal primers to retrieve unknown sequence adjacent to a known locus [see, e.g., Gobinda et al., *PCR Methods Applic* 2:318-22 (1993)]. In this method, genomic DNA is first amplified in the presence of primer to a linker sequence and a primer specific to the known region. The amplified sequences are subjected to a second round of PCR with the same linker primer and another specific primer internal to the first one. Products of each round of PCR are transcribed with an appropriate RNA polymerase and sequenced using reverse transcriptase.

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Inverse PCR can be used to amplify or extend sequences using divergent primers based on a known region [Triglia et al., *Nucleic Acids Res* 16:8186 (1988)]. The primers may be designed using Oligo 4.0 (National Biosciences, Inc., Plymouth, MN), or another appropriate program, to be 22-30 nucleotides in length, to have a GC content of 50% or more, and to anneal to the target sequence at temperatures about 68°-72°C. This method uses several restriction enzymes to generate a suitable fragment in the known region of a gene. The fragment is then circularized by intermolecular ligation and used as a PCR template.

Capture PCR is a method for PCR amplification of DNA fragments adjacent to a known sequence in human and yeast artificial chromosome (YAC) DNA [Lagerstrom et al., PCR Methods Applic 1:111-9 (1991)]. Capture PCR also requires multiple restriction enzyme digestions and ligations to place an engineered double-stranded sequence into an unknown portion of the DNA molecule before PCR. Walking PCR is a method for targeted gene walking that permits retrieval of unknown sequence [Parker et al., Nucleic Acids Res 19:3055-60 (1991)]. The PromoterFinderTM kit (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA) uses PCR, nested primers, and special libraries to "walk in" genomic DNA. This process avoids the need to screen libraries and is useful in finding intron/exon junctions.

Such methods can be used to explore genomic libraries to extend 5' sequence and to obtain endogenous tank2 genomic sequence, including elements such as promoters, introns, operators, enhancers, repressors, and the like. Preferred libraries

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for screening for full-length cDNAs are ones that have been size-selected to include larger cDNAs. In addition, randomly primed libraries are preferred in that they will contain more sequences that contain the 5' and upstream regions of genes.

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The oligonucleotide probes may also be used for mapping the endogenous genomic sequence. The sequence may be mapped to a particular chromosome or to a specific region of the chromosome using well known techniques. These include in situ hybridization to chromosomal spreads [Venna et al., Human Chromosomes: A Manual of Basic Technique, Pergamon Press, New York NY (1988)], flow-sorted chromosomal preparations, or artificial chromosome constructions such as YACs, bacterial artificial chromosomes (BACs), bacterial P1 constructions, or single chromosome cDNA libraries.

Hybridization of chromosomal preparations and physical mapping techniques such as linkage analysis using established chromosomal markers are invaluable in extending genetic maps. Examples of genetic maps can be found in the art [e.g., Hodgkin et al., Science 270:410-4 (1995) and Murray et al., Science 265:2049-54 (1994)]. Often the placement of a gene on the chromosome of another mammalian species may reveal associated markers even if the number or arm of a particular human chromosome is not known. Such sequences can be assigned to particular structural features of chromosomes by physical mapping. This provides valuable information to investigators searching for disease genes using positional cloning or other gene discovery techniques. Once a disease or syndrome has been crudely localized by genetic linkage to a particular genomic region, any sequences mapping to that area may represent associated or regulatory genes for further investigation. See, e.g., Gatti et al., Nature 336:577-80 (1988). The polynucleotides of the invention may also be used to detect differences in the chromosomal location due to translocation, inversion, etc., between normal, carrier, or affected individuals. Other types of genetic maps can also be developed, e.g., physical maps of the genome based on sequence-tagged sites (STS) [see, e.g., Hudson et al., Science 270:1945-54 (1995)].

The DNA sequence information provided by the present invention also makes possible the development, e.g., through homologous recombination or "knock-out" strategies [Capecchi, *Science* 244:1288-92 (1989)], of animals that fail to express

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functional TANK2 or that express a variant of TANK2. Such animals are useful as models for studying the *in vivo* activities of TANK2 and modulators thereof.

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As described herein, the invention provides antisense nucleic acid sequences that recognize and hybridize to polynucleotides encoding TANK2. Modifications of gene expression can be obtained by designing antisense sequences to the control regions of the tank2 gene, such as the promoters, enhancers, and introns. Oligonucleotides derived from the transcription initiation site, e.g., between -10 and +10 regions of the leader sequence, are preferred. Antisense RNA and DNA molecules may also be designed to block translation of mRNA by preventing the transcript from binding to ribosomes. The worker of ordinary skill will appreciate that antisense molecules of the invention include those that specifically recognize and hybridize to tank2 DNA (as determined by sequence comparison of tank2 DNA to DNA encoding other known molecules). The antisense molecules of the invention also include those that recognize and hybridize to DNA encoding other members of the TANK2 family of proteins. Antisense polynucleotides that hybridize to multiple DNAs encoding other members of the TANK2 family of proteins are also identifiable through sequence comparison to identify characteristic or signature sequences for the family of TANK2 proteins. Accordingly, such antisense molecules preferably have at least 95%, more preferably at least 98%, and still more preferably at least 99% identity to the target tank2 sequence.

Antisense polynucleotides are particularly relevant to regulating expression of TANK2 by those cells expressing tank2 mRNA. Antisense polynucleotides (preferably 10 to 20 bp oligonucleotides) capable of specifically binding to tank2 expression control sequences or tank2 RNA are introduced into cells, e.g., by a viral vector or a colloidal dispersion system such as a liposome. The antisense oligonucleotide binds to the tank2 target nucleotide sequence in the cell and prevents transcription or translation of the target sequence. Phosphorothioate and methylphosphonate antisense oligonucleotides are specifically contemplated for therapeutic use under the invention. The antisense oligonucleotides may be further

modified by poly-L-lysine, transferrin polylysine, or cholesterol moieties at their 5' ends [for a recent review of antisense technology, see Delihas et al., *Nat Biotechnol* 15:751-3 (1997)].

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The invention further comprises methods to modulate TANK2 expression by means of ribozyme technology [for a review, see Gibson and Shillitoe, *Mol Biotechnol* 7:125-37 (1997)]. Ribozyme technology can be used to inhibit translation of tank2 mRNA in a sequence specific manner through (i) the hybridization of a complementary RNA to a target mRNA and (ii) cleavage of the hybridized mRNA through endonuclease activity inherent to the complementary RNA. Ribozymes can be identified by empirical methods such as using complementary oligonucleotides in ribonuclease protection assays, but more preferably are specifically designed based on scanning the target molecule for accessible ribozyme cleavage sites [Bramlage et al., *Trends Biotechnol* 16:434-8 (1998)]. Delivery of ribozymes to target cells can be accomplished using either exogenous or endogenous delivery techniques well known and practiced in the art. Exogenous can include use of targeting liposomes or direct local injection. Endogenous methods include use of viral vectors and non-viral plasmids.

Ribozymes can specifically modulate expression of TANK2 when designed to be complementary to regions unique to a polynucleotide encoding TANK2. "Specifically modulate," therefore is intended to mean that ribozymes of the invention recognize only a polynucleotide encoding TANK2. Similarly, ribozymes can be designed to modulate expression of all or some of the TANK2 family of proteins. Ribozymes of this type are designed to recognize nucleotide sequences conserved all or some of the polynucleotides encoding the TANK2 family members.

The invention further embraces methods to modulate transcription of tank2 through use of oligonucleotide-directed triple helix formation (also known as Hogeboom base-pairing methodology) [for a review, see Lavrovsky et al., *Biochem Mol Med* 62:11-22 (1997)]. Triple helix formation is accomplished using sequence-specific oligonucleotides that hybridize to double stranded DNA in the major groove as defined in the Watson-Crick model. This triple helix hybridization compromises the ability of the original double helix to open sufficiently for the binding of

polymerases, transcription factors, or regulatory molecules. Preferred target sequences for hybridization include promoter and enhancer regions to permit transcriptional regulation of TANK2 expression. Oligonucleotides that are capable of triple helix formation can alternatively be coupled to DNA damaging agents, which can then be used for site-specific covalent modification of target DNA sequences [see Lavrovsky et al., *supra*].

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Both antisense RNA and DNA molecules and ribozymes of the invention may be prepared by any method known in the art for the synthesis of RNA molecules. These include techniques for chemically synthesizing oligonucleotides such as solid-phase phosphoramidite chemical synthesis. Alternatively, RNA molecules may be generated by *in vitro* or *in vivo* transcription of DNA sequences encoding the antisense RNA molecule. Such DNA sequences may be incorporated into a variety of vectors with suitable RNA polymerase promoters such as T7 or SP6. Alternatively, antisense cDNA constructs that synthesize antisense RNA constitutively or inducibly can be introduced into cell lines, cells, or tissues.

Mutations in a gene that result in loss of normal function of the gene product may underlie TANK2-related disease states. The invention comprehends gene therapy to restore TANK2 activity as indicated in treating those disease states characterized by a deficiency or absence of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase activity associated with the TANK2 enzyme. Delivery of functional tank2 gene to appropriate cells is effected *ex vivo*, *in situ*, or *in vivo* by use of vectors, and more particularly viral vectors (e.g., adenovirus, adeno-associated virus, or retrovirus), or *ex vivo* by use of physical DNA transfer methods (e.g., liposomes or chemical treatments) [see, e.g., Anderson, *Nature* 392(6679 Suppl):25-30 (1998)]. Alternatively, it is contemplated that in other disease states, preventing the expression or inhibiting the activity of TANK2 will be useful in treating those disease states. Antisense therapy or gene therapy can be applied to negatively regulate the expression of TANK2.

The DNA and amino acid sequence information provided by the present invention also makes possible the systematic analysis of the structure and function of TANK2 proteins. DNA and amino acid sequence information for TANK2 also permits identification of molecules with which a TANK2 polypeptide will interact.

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Agents that modulate (i.e., increase, decrease, or block) TANK2 activity may be identified by incubating a putative modulator with TANK2 and determining the effect of the putative modulator on TANK2 activity. The selectivity of a compound that modulates the activity of the TANK2 polypeptide can be evaluated by comparing its activity on the TANK2 to its activity on other proteins.

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Numerous methods are amenable to modification by including TANK2 polypeptides or tank2 polynucleotides of the invention, including cell based methods such as dihybrid and trihybrid screens to detect binding partners and split hybrid screens to detect compounds that disrupt complexing of binding partners. Other methods include *in vitro* methods, such as assays in which a TANK2 polypeptide, tank2 polynucleotide, or a binding partner thereof is immobilized, as well as solution assays, are contemplated under the invention. These methods are exemplified by a general approach that includes the steps of contacting a TANK2 polypeptide with a putative binding partner compound, detecting or measuring binding of the TANK2 polypeptide with the compound, and optionally isolating and/or identifying the binding partner compound.

Cell-based assays include methods of screening genomic DNA or cDNA libraries to identify binding partners of TANK2 polypeptides. Exemplary methods include the dihybrid or two-hybrid screen [Fields and Song, *Nature* 340:245-6 (1989); Fields, *Methods: A Companion to Methods in Enzymology* 5:116-24 (1993)] which can be used identify DNAs encoding binding partners. Modifications and variations of the dihybrid assay are described [Colas and Brent, *Trends Biotechnol* 16:355-63 (1998)]. Trihybrid screens can also be employed [Fuller et al., *Biotechniques* 25:85-8, 90-2 (1998)].

Cell-based methods of the invention may be used to identify components in biological pathways that are mediated by TANK2 biological activity. In one aspect, the method is carried out in a host cell containing a soluble TANK2 polypeptide and a soluble form of its binding partner and wherein decreased of increased binding is quantitated through measurement of a binding-dependent phenotypic change in the host cell that is associated with a change in expression of a reporter gene product.

Alternatively, cell-based assays to identify inhibitors of TANK2 polypeptide interaction with a known binding partner may be based on methods such as the split hybrid assay [PCT patent publication WO 98/13502] and variations thereof [PCT patent publication WO 95/20652].

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In vitro methods can comprise the steps of (a) contacting an immobilized TANK2 polypeptide with a candidate binding partner compound, and (b) detecting binding of the candidate compound to the TANK2 polypeptide. In an alternative embodiment, the candidate binding partner compound is immobilized and binding of the TANK2 polypeptide is detected. Immobilization may be accomplished using any of the methods well known in the art, including bonding to a support, beads, or a chromatographic resin, as well as high affinity interactions such as antibody binding or use of an avidin:biotin type system. Detection of binding of the ligands can be accomplished, for example, by (i) using a detectable (e.g., radioactive or fluorescent) label on the ligand that is not immobilized, (ii) using an antibody immunospecific for the non-immobilized ligand, (iii) using a label on the non-immobilized ligand that promotes excitation of a fluorescent support to which the immobilized ligand is bound, as well as other techniques routinely practiced in the art.

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In solution assays, methods of the invention comprise the steps of (a) contacting a TANK2 polypeptide with one or more candidate binding partner compounds, and (b) identifying the compounds that bind to the TANK2 polypeptide. Identification of the compounds that bind TANK2 can be achieved by isolating the TANK2:binding partner complex, and separating the TANK2 polypeptide from the binding partner compound. An additional step of characterizing the physical, biological, or biochemical properties of the binding partner compound is also comprehended under the invention. In one approach the TANK2:binding partner complex is isolated using a second binding partner compound (e.g., an antibody or other protein) that interacts with either of the principal ligands in the complex.

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Selective modulators may include, for example, antibodies and other proteins or peptides that selectively or specifically bind to a TANK2 polypeptide or a TANK2-encoding polynucleotide, oligonucleotides that selectively or specifically bind to TANK2 polypeptides or TANK2-encoding polynucleotides, and other non-peptide

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compounds (e.g., isolated or synthetic organic molecules) that selectively or specifically react with TANK2 polypeptides or TANK2-encoding polynucleotides. Modulators also include compounds as described above but which interact with a specific binding partner of TANK2 polypeptides. Mutant forms of TANK2, such as those that affect the biological activity or cellular location of the wild-type TANK2, are also contemplated under the invention. Presently preferred targets for the development of selective modulators include, for example:

- (1) cytoplasmic or transmembrane regions of TANK2 polypeptides that contact other proteins and/or localize TANK2 within a cell, e.g., to telomeres;
- (2) extracellular regions of TANK2 polypeptides that bind specific binding partners;
 - (3) regions of the TANK2 polypeptides that bind substrate, i.e., ADP-ribose;
 - (4) allosteric regulatory sites of the TANK2 polypeptides;
 - (5) regions of the TANK2 polypeptides that mediate multimerization;
- (6) regions of TANK2 or other proteins (e.g., TRF1 or TRF2) that act as acceptors ADP-ribosylation.

Still other selective modulators include those that recognize particular regulatory or TANK2-encoding nucleotide sequences. Selective and specific modulators of TANK2 activity may be therapeutically useful in treatment of a wide range of diseases and physiological conditions in which aberrant TANK2 activity is involved.

A TANK2-encoding polynucleotide sequence may be used for the diagnosis of diseases resulting from or associated with TANK2 expression or activity. For example, polynucleotide sequences encoding a TANK2 polypeptide (e.g., TANK2-LONG or TANK2-SHORT) may be used in hybridization or PCR assays of biological samples, e.g., samples or extracts of fluids or tissues from biopsies or autopsies, to detect abnormalities in TANK2 expression. Such qualitative or quantitative methods may include Southern or northern analysis, dot blot, or other membrane-based technologies; PCR technologies; dipstick, pin or chip technologies; and ELISA or other multiple-sample format technologies. These types of techniques are well known in the art and have been employed in commercially available diagnostic kits.

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Such assays may be tailored to evaluate the efficacy of a particular therapeutic treatment regimen and may be used in animal studies, in clinical trials, or in monitoring the treatment of an individual patient. To provide a basis for the diagnosis of disease, a normal or standard profile for TANK2 expression must be established. This is accomplished by combining a biological sample taken from a normal subject with a tank2 polynucleotide, under conditions suitable for hybridization or amplification. Standard hybridization may be quantified by comparing the values obtained for normal subjects with a dilution series of positive controls run in the same experiment where a known amount of a purified tank2 polynucleotide is used. Standard values obtained from normal samples may be compared with values obtained from samples from subjects potentially affected by a disorder or disease related to TANK2 expression. Deviation between standard and subject values establishes the presence of the disease state. If disease is established, an existing therapeutic agent is administered, and treatment profile or values may be generated. The assay may be repeated on a regular basis to evaluate whether the values progress toward or return to the normal or standard pattern. Successive treatment profiles may be used to show the efficacy of treatment over a period of several days or several months.

Anti-TANK2 antibodies are useful for the diagnosis of conditions, disorders, or diseases characterized by or associated with abnormal expression of a TANK2 polypeptide. Diagnostic assays for TANK2 polypeptides include methods that employ a labeled antibody to detect a TANK2 polypeptide in a biological sample such as a body fluid, cells, tissues, sections, or extracts of such materials. The polypeptides and antibodies of the present invention may be used with or without modification. Preferably, the polypeptide or the antibody will be labeled by linking them, either covalently or non-covalently, with a detectable label moiety as described herein.

Antibody-based methods for detecting the presence of TANK2 polypeptides in biological samples are enabled by virtue of the present invention, including assays for differential detection of TANK2-LONG versus TANK2-SHORT. Assays for detecting the presence of proteins with antibodies have been previously described, and follow known formats, such as enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA),

radioimmunoassay (RIA), and fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS) and flow cytometry, western blots, sandwich assays, and the like. These formats are normally based on incubating an antibody with a sample suspected of containing the TANK2 protein and detecting the presence of a complex between the antibody and the protein. The antibody is labeled either before, during, or after the incubation step. The specific concentrations of antibodies, the temperature and time of incubation, as well as other such assay conditions, can be varied, depending upon various factors including the concentration of antigen in the sample, the nature of the sample, etc. Those skilled in the art will be able to determine operative and optimal assay conditions for each determination by employing routine experimentation [see, e.g., Hampton et al., Serological Methods: A Laboratory Manual, APS Press, St Paul, MN (1990)].

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To provide a basis for the quantitation of TANK2 protein in a sample or for the diagnosis of disease, normal or standard values of TANK2 polypeptide expression must be established. This is accomplished by combining body fluids or cell extracts taken from a normal sample or from normal subjects, either animal or human, with antibody to a TANK2 polypeptide. The amount of standard complex formation may be quantified by comparing it with a dilution series of positive controls where a known amount of antibody is combined with known concentrations of a purified TANK2 polypeptide. Then, standard values obtained from normal samples may be compared with values obtained from samples from test sample, e.g., subjects potentially affected by a disorder or disease related to a TANK2 expression. Deviation between standard and test values establishes the presence of the disease state.

Methods for Identifying Modulators of Tankyrase2 Activity

The TANK2 protein, as well as fragments thereof possessing biological activity can be used for screening putative modulator compounds in any of a variety of drug screening techniques. The term "modulator" as used herein refers to a compound that acts as an agonist or as an antagonist of TANK2 activity. Modulators according to the invention include allosteric modulators of activity as well as inhibitors of activity. An "agonist" of TANK2 is a compound that enhances or

increases the ability of TANK2 to carry out any of its biological functions. An example of such an agonist is an agent that increases the ability of TANK2 to bind to damaged DNA or to polymerize ADP-ribose. An "antagonist" of TANK2 is a compound that diminishes or abolishes the ability of TANK2 to carry out any of its biological functions. An example of such antagonists is an anti-TANK2 antibody.

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Accordingly, the invention provides a method for screening a plurality of test compounds for specific binding affinity with a TANK2 polypeptide, comprising providing a plurality of test compounds; combining a TANK2 polypeptide with each of the plurality of test compounds for a time sufficient to allow binding under suitable conditions; and detecting binding of the TANK2 polypeptide to each of the plurality of test compounds, thereby identifying those test compounds that specifically bind the TANK2 polypeptide.

The present invention also provides a method of identifying a modulator of a biological activity of a TANK2 polypeptide, comprising the steps of a) contacting the compound with a TANK2 polypeptide, b) incubating the mixture of step a) with a substrate under conditions suitable for the biological activity, c) measuring the amount of the biological activity; and d) comparing the amount of biological activity of step c) with the amount of biological activity obtained with the TANK2 polypeptide, incubated without the compound, thereby determining whether the compound stimulates or inhibits the biological activity. In one embodiment of the method, the TANK2 polypeptide is a fragment from the non-catalytic region of the TANK2 and provides a method to identify allosteric modulators of TANK2. In another embodiment, the TANK2 polypeptide is a fragment from the catalytic region of TANK2 and provides a method to identify inhibitors of the biological activity. TANK2-LONG and TANK2-SHORT polypeptides or specific fragments thereof may be employed.

Accordingly, the polypeptide employed in such methods may be free in solution, affixed to a solid support, displayed on a cell surface, or located intracellularly. The modulation of activity or the formation of binding complexes between the TANK2 polypeptide and the agent being tested may be measured. TANK2 polypeptides are amenable to biochemical or cell-based high throughput

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screening (HTS) assays according to methods known and practiced in the art, including melanophore assay systems to investigate receptor-ligand interactions, yeast-based assay systems, and mammalian cell expression systems [for a review, see Jayawickreme and Kost, *Curr Opin Biotechnol* 8:629-34 (1997)]. Automated and miniaturized HTS assays are also comprehended [e.g., Houston and Banks, *Curr Opin Biotechnol* 8:734-40 (1997)].

Such HTS assays are used to screen libraries of compounds to identify particular compounds that exhibit a desired property. Any library of compounds may be used, including chemical libraries, natural product libraries, combinatorial libraries comprising random or designed oligopeptides, oligonucleotides, or other organic compounds.

Chemical libraries may contain known compounds, proprietary structural analogs of known compounds, or compounds that are identified from natural product screening.

Natural product libraries are collections of materials isolated from naturals sources, typically, microorganisms, animals, plants, or marine organisms. Natural products are isolated from their sources by fermentation of microorganisms followed by isolation and extraction of the fermentation broths or by direct extraction from the microorganisms or tissues (plants or animal) themselves. Natural product libraries include polyketides, non-ribosomal peptides, and variants (including non-naturally occurring variants) thereof [for a review, see Cane et al., *Science* 282:63-8 (1998)].

Combinatorial libraries are composed of large numbers of related compounds, such as peptides, oligonucleotides, or other organic compounds as a mixture. Such compounds are relatively straightforward to design and prepare by traditional automated synthesis protocols, PCR, cloning or proprietary synthetic methods. Of particular interest are peptide and oligonucleotide combinatorial libraries.

Still other libraries of interest include peptide, protein, peptidomimetic, multiparallel synthetic collection, recombinatorial, and polypeptide libraries [for a review of combinatorial chemistry and libraries created thereby, see Myers, *Curr Opin Biotechnol* 8:701-7 (1997)].

Once compounds have been identified that show activity as modulators of TANK2 function, a program of optimization can be undertaken in an effort to improve the potency and or selectivity of the activity. This analysis of structure-activity relationships (SAR) typically involves of iterative series of selective modifications of compound structures and their correlation to biochemical or biological activity. Families of related compounds can be designed that all exhibit the desired activity, with certain members of the family potentially qualifying as therapeutic candidates.

The invention also encompasses the use of competitive drug screening assays in which neutralizing antibodies capable of binding a TANK2 polypeptide specifically compete with a test compound for binding to the TANK2 polypeptide. In this manner, the antibodies can be used to detect the presence of any compound, e.g., another peptide that shares one or more antigenic determinants with the TANK2 polypeptide.

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Therapeutic Uses of TANK2-Encoding Polynucleotides and TANK2 Polypeptides

The invention provides a method for inhibiting the expression or activity of TANK2 therapeutically or prophylactically in a human or other animal. The method comprises administering a TANK2 antagonist in an amount effective for inhibiting TANK2 expression or activity. The invention thus provides a method for treating tissue damage resulting from cell damage or death due to necrosis or apoptosis, comprising administering to the animal an effective amount of a compound that inhibits TANK2 activity. This method may be employed in treating animals that are or may be subject to any disorder whose symptoms or pathology is mediated by TANK2 expression or activity. Antagonists having specificity for TANK2-LONG or TANK2-SHORT may have particular utility in diseases whose pathology or symptoms are mediated by a specific form of TANK2.

The method may further involve administering an antagonist of another poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase activity, such as activity associated with the enzymes PARP, tankyrase 1, and the like. Exemplary PARP antagonists suitable for use in this embodiment include, for example, the compounds described by Banasik et al. [*J Biol*

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Chem 267:1569-75 (1992)]. Other exemplary compounds include those described in PCT patent publications WO 99/11623 and WO 99/11649. Alternatively, the TANK2 inhibitory method may entail use of a compound that antagonizes both TANK2 and another enzyme having poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase activity.

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"Treating" as used herein refers to preventing a disorder from occurring in an animal that may be predisposed to the disorder, but has not yet been diagnosed as having it; inhibiting the disorder, i.e., arresting its development; relieving the disorder, i.e., causing its regression, or ameliorating the disorder, i.e., reducing the severity of symptoms associated with the disorder. "Disorder" is intended to encompass medical disorders, diseases, conditions, syndromes, and the like, without limitation.

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The methods of the invention embrace various modes of treating an animal in which TANK2 is expressed, and in which TANK2-mediated disorders may be treated. Animals treatable according to the invention include mammals (including humans) and non-mammalian animals, e.g., birds, fish, reptiles, and amphibians. Among the non-human mammals that may be treated are companion animals (pets) including dogs and cats; farm animals including cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and goats; laboratory animals including rats, mice, rabbits, guinea pigs, and primates. The method is most preferably employed in the treatment of TANK2-mediated disorders in humans.

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In particular, the method of the invention may be employed to treat animals therapeutically or prophylactically who are or may subject to a disorder associated with excessive or undesirable telomerase activity. One aspect of the present invention derives from the ability of TANK2 and its functional derivatives to interact with damaged DNA and to modulate the activity of telomere repeat binding factors (e.g., TRF1 and TRF2).

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Excessive telomerase activity in cells has been shown to correlate with induction of apparently unlimited capacity of the cells to replicate. In addition, evidence exists that telomerase activity is higher in tumor tissue than most normal tissues suggesting that increased telomerase activity may be essential for tumor growth. Accordingly, the invention also provides to a method of inhibiting oncogenic transformation or inhibiting neoplastic tissue growth, e.g., cancer, in an animal, comprising administering to the animal an effective amount of a compound that

inhibits TANK2 activity. In this embodiment, the method may further comprise adjuvant administration of a chemotherapeutic or anti-cancer drug and/or radiation therapy.

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Tumors or neoplasms include new growths of tissue in which the multiplication of cells is uncontrolled and progressive. Some such growths are benign, but others are termed "malignant," leading to death of the organism. Malignant neoplasms or "cancers" are distinguished from benign growths in that, in addition to exhibiting aggressive cellular proliferation, cancers invade surrounding tissues and metastasize. Moreover, malignant neoplasms are characterized in that they show a greater loss of differentiation (greater "dedifferentiation"), and of their organization relative to one another and their surrounding tissues. This property is also called "anaplasia."

Neoplasms treatable by the present invention include solid tumors, i.e., carcinomas and sarcomas. Carcinomas include those malignant neoplasms derived from epithelial cells which tend to infiltrate (invade) the surrounding tissues and give rise to metastases. Adenocarcinomas are carcinomas derived from glandular tissue or in which the tumor cells form recognizable glandular structures. Another broad category of cancers includes sarcomas, which are tumors whose cells are embedded in a fibrillar or homogeneous substance like embryonic connective tissue. The invention also enables treatment of cancers of the myeloid or lymphoid systems, including leukemias, lymphomas and other cancers that typically do not present as a tumor mass, but are distributed in the vascular or lymphoreticular systems.

The type of cancer or tumor cells amenable to treatment according to the invention include, for example, ACTH-producing tumor, acute lymphocytic leukemia, acute nonlymphocytic leukemia, cancer of the adrenal cortex, bladder cancer, brain cancer, breast cancer, cervical cancer, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, chronic myelocytic leukemia, colorectal cancer, cutaneous T-cell lymphoma, endometrial cancer, esophageal cancer, Ewing's sarcoma, gallbladder cancer, hairy cell leukemia, head and neck cancer, Hodgkin's lymphoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, kidney cancer, liver cancer, lung cancer (small and non-small cell), malignant peritoneal effusion, malignant pleural effusion, melanoma, mesothelioma, multiple myeloma,

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neuroblastoma, glioma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, osteosarcoma, ovarian cancer, ovarian (germ cell) cancer, pancreatic cancer, penile cancer, prostate cancer, retinoblastoma, skin cancer, soft tissue sarcoma, squamous cell carcinomas, stomach cancer, testicular cancer, thyroid cancer, trophoblastic neoplasms, uterine cancer, vaginal cancer, cancer of the vulva, and Wilm's tumor.

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As noted above, regulation of telomere structure appears to be associated with aging. Drugs that modulate the regulation of telomere structure can be expected to have utility in treatment of age-related syndromes or in cases of genetically determined premature aging and premature senility syndromes e.g., progeria (Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome), Werner's syndrome, and other such disorders. Accordingly, the invention provides a method of enhancing the activity of TANK2 in animals suffering from such syndromes. The method may be expected to decrease TRF binding to the telomeres, which in turn promotes increased telomerase activity.

Shortening of telomeres beyond a critical length results in the induction of senescence in many cell types. As telomerase activity is frequently required for maintenance of telomere length, and since TANK2 inhibition may diminish telomerase function, the invention provides for treatment of non-neoplastic proliferative disorders in which TANK2 antagonists may be useful to induce shortened telomeres and cellular senescence. Proliferative disorders include, but are not limited to, andrestenosis, diabetic retinopathy, mesangial proliferative disorder, proliferative glomerulonephritis, polycythemia, myelofibrosis, post-transplantation lymphoproliferative disorder, endometriosis, craniosynostosis, immunoproliferative small intestinal disease, thymic lymphoproliferative disease, myelodysplastic disorders, myeloproliferative disorders, von Willebrand's disease, and proliferative nephritis.

In addition, TANK2 inhibitors may be useful in any inflammatory disorder, including autoimmune disorders, in which proliferation of lymphocytes plays a role. "Inflammatory disorder" as used herein can refer to any disease, disorder, or syndrome in which an excessive or unregulated inflammatory response leads to excessive inflammatory symptoms, host tissue damage, or loss of tissue function.

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"Inflammatory disorders" can also refer to pathological states mediated by influx of leukocytes and or neutrophil chemotaxis.

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"Inflammation" as used herein refers to a localized, protective response elicited by injury or destruction of tissues, which serves to destroy, dilute or wall off (sequester) both the injurious agent and the injured tissue. Inflammation is notably associated with influx of leukocytes and or neutrophil chemotaxis. Inflammation may result from infection with pathogenic organisms and viruses and from noninfectious means such as trauma or reperfusion following myocardial infarction or stroke, immune response to foreign antigen, and autoimmune responses. Inflammatory disorders amenable to the invention encompass disorders associated with reactions of the specific defense system as well as with reactions of the non-specific defense system.

Accordingly, the present invention enables methods of treating such inflammatory disorders as arthritic diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, gouty arthritis, spondylitis; Behcet disease; sepsis, septic shock, endotoxic shock, gram negative sepsis, gram positive sepsis, and toxic shock syndrome; multiple organ injury syndrome secondary to septicemia, trauma, or hemorrhage; ophthalmic disorders such as allergic conjunctivitis, vernal conjunctivitis, uveitis, and thyroid-associated ophthalmopathy; eosinophilic granuloma; pulmonary or respiratory disorders such as asthma, chronic bronchitis, allergic rhinitis, ARDS, chronic pulmonary inflammatory disease (e.g., chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), silicosis, pulmonary sarcoidosis, pleurisy, alveolitis, vasculitis, pneumonia, bronchiectasis, and pulmonary oxygen toxicity; reperfusion injury of the myocardium, brain, or extremities; fibrosis such as cystic fibrosis; keloid formation or scar tissue formation; atherosclerosis; autoimmune diseases such as systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), autoimmune thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis, some forms of diabetes, and Reynaud's syndrome; and transplant rejection disorders such as GVHD and allograft rejection; chronic glomerulonephritis; inflammatory bowel diseases such as Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis and necrotizing enterocolitis; inflammatory dermatoses such as contact dermatitis, atopic dermatitis, psoriasis, or urticaria; fever and myalgias due to infection; central or peripheral nervous system

inflammatory disorders such as meningitis, encephalitis, and brain or spinal cord injury due to minor trauma; Sjögren's syndrome; diseases involving leukocyte diapedesis; alcoholic hepatitis; bacterial pneumonia; antigen-antibody complex mediated diseases; hypovolemic shock; Type I diabetes mellitus; acute and delayed hypersensitivity; disease states due to leukocyte dyscrasia and metastasis; thermal injury; granulocyte transfusion associated syndromes; and cytokine-induced toxicity.

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The tank2 polynucleotides provided by the invention also enable therapeutic applications of these polynucleotides in treating the diseases and disorders described herein whose etiology involves TANK2 expression or activity. For example, a tank2 antisense molecule may provide the basis for treatment of various abnormal conditions related to excessive or undesirable levels of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase activity. Alternatively, polynucleotide sequences encoding TANK2 may provide the basis for the treatment of various abnormal conditions related to deficiency of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase activity. Polynucleotides having specificity for one or both of tank2-long and tank2-short may have particular utility in certain diseases.

Expression vectors derived from retroviruses, adenovirus, herpes, or vaccinia viruses, or from various bacterial plasmids, may be used for delivery of recombinant tank2 sense or antisense molecules to the targeted cell population. Methods that are well known to those skilled in the art can be used to construct recombinant vectors containing tank2. See, for example, the techniques described in Sambrook et al., *supra*, and Ausubel et al., *supra*. Alternatively, recombinant tank2 can be delivered to target cells in liposomes.

The cDNA sequence, and/or its regulatory elements, enables researchers to use a tank2 polynucleotide as a tool in sense [Youssoufian and Lodish, *Mol Cell Biol* 13:98-104 (1993)] or antisense [Eguchi et al., *Annu Rev Biochem* 60:631-52 (1991)] investigations of gene function. Oligonucleotides, designed from the cDNA or control sequences obtained from the genomic DNA, can be used *in vitro* or *in vivo* to inhibit expression. Such technology is now well known in the art, and sense or antisense oligonucleotides or larger fragments can be designed from various locations along the coding or control regions. Again, tank2-long- or tank2-short-specific sequences may have distinct utilities depending on which form of tank2 is of interest.

Additionally, TANK2 expression can be modulated by transfecting a cell or tissue with expression vectors that express high levels of a tank2 polynucleotide fragment in conditions where it would be preferable to block a biological activity of TANK2. Such constructs can flood cells with untranslatable sense or antisense sequences. Even in the absence of integration into the DNA, such vectors may continue to transcribe RNA molecules until all copies of the vector are disabled by endogenous nucleases. Such transient expression may be accomplished using a non-replicating vector or a vector incorporating appropriate replication elements.

Methods for introducing vectors into cells or tissue include those methods discussed herein. In addition, several of these transformation or transfection methods are equally suitable for *ex vivo* therapy. Furthermore, the tank2 polynucleotide sequences disclosed herein may be used in molecular biology techniques that have not yet been developed, provided the new techniques rely on properties of nucleotide sequences that are currently known, including but not limited to such properties as the triplet genetic code and specific base pair interactions.

Pharmaceutical Compositions

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The present invention further relates to pharmaceutical compositions that comprise a chemical or biological compound ("agent") that is active as a modulator of TANK2 expression or activity and a biocompatible pharmaceutical carrier, adjuvant, or vehicle. The active agent in the pharmaceutical compositions may be selected from among all or portions of tank2 polynucleotide sequences, tank2 antisense molecules, TANK2 polypeptides, protein, peptide, or organic modulators of TANK2 bioactivity, such as inhibitors, antagonists (including antibodies) or agonists. Preferably, the agent is active in treating a medical condition that is mediated by or characterized by TANK2 expression or activity. The composition can include the agent as the only active moiety or in combination with other nucleotide sequences, polypeptides, drugs, or hormones mixed with excipient(s) or other pharmaceutically acceptable carriers.

Techniques for formulation and administration of pharmaceutical compositions may be found in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 18th Ed., Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA (1990). The pharmaceutical compositions of the present

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invention may be manufactured using any conventional method, e.g., mixing, dissolving, granulating, dragée-making, levigating, emulsifying, encapsulating, entrapping, melt-spinning, spray-drying, or lyophilizing processes. However, the optimal pharmaceutical formulation will be determined by one of skill in the art depending on the route of administration and the desired dosage. Such formulations may influence the physical state, stability, rate of *in vivo* release, and rate of *in vivo* clearance of the administered agent. Depending on the condition being treated, these pharmaceutical compositions may be formulated and administered systemically or locally.

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The pharmaceutical compositions may be administered to the subject by any conventional method, including parenteral and enteral techniques. Parenteral administration modalities include those in which the composition is administered by a route other than through the gastrointestinal tract, for example, intravenous, intraarterial, intraperitoneal, intramedullary, intramuscular, intraarticular, intrathecal, and intraventricular injections. Enteral administration modalities include, for example, oral (including buccal and sublingual) and rectal administration. Transepithelial administration modalities include, for example, transmucosal administration and transdermal administration. Transmucosal administration includes, for example, enteral administration as well as nasal, inhalation, and deep lung administration; vaginal administration; and rectal administration. Transdermal administration includes passive or active transdermal or transcutaneous modalities, including, for example, patches and iontophoresis devices, as well as topical application of pastes, salves, or ointments. Surgical techniques include implantation of depot (reservoir) compositions, osmotic pumps, and the like. A preferred route of administration for treatment of inflammation would be local or topical delivery for localized inflammation such as arthritis, and intravenous delivery for reperfusion injury or for systemic conditions such as septicemia.

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The pharmaceutical compositions are formulated to contain suitable pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, and may optionally comprise excipients and auxiliaries that facilitate processing of the active compounds into preparations that can be used pharmaceutically. The administration modality will generally determine the

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nature of the carrier. For example, formulations for parenteral administration may comprise aqueous solutions of the active compounds in water-soluble form. Carriers suitable for parenteral administration can be selected from among saline, buffered saline, dextrose, water, and other physiologically compatible solutions. Preferred carriers for parenteral administration are physiologically compatible buffers such as Hank's solution, Ringer's solutions, or physiologically buffered saline. For tissue or cellular administration, penetrants appropriate to the particular barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in the art. For preparations comprising proteins, the formulation may include stabilizing materials, such as polyols (e.g., sucrose) and/or surfactants (e.g., nonionic surfactants), and the like.

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Alternatively, formulations for parenteral use may comprise suspensions of the active compounds prepared as appropriate oily injection suspensions. Suitable lipophilic solvents or vehicles include fatty oils, such as sesame oil, and synthetic fatty acid esters, such as ethyl oleate or triglycerides, or liposomes. Aqueous injection suspensions may contain substances that increase the viscosity of the suspension, such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol, or dextran. Optionally, the suspension may also contain suitable stabilizers or agents that increase the solubility of the compounds to allow for the preparation of highly concentrated solutions. Emulsions, e.g., oil-in-water and water-in-oil dispersions, can also be used, optionally stabilized by an emulsifying agent or dispersant (surface-active materials; surfactants). Liposomes containing the active agent may also be employed for parenteral administration. Aqueous polymers that provide pH-sensitive solubilization and/or sustained release of the active agent may also be used as coatings or matrix structures, e.g., methacrylic polymers such as the Eudragit® series available from Röhm America Inc. (Piscataway, NJ).

Alternatively, the pharmaceutical compositions comprising the agent in dosages suitable for oral administration can be formulated using pharmaceutically acceptable carriers well known in the art. The preparations formulated for oral administration may be in the form of tablets, pills, capsules, cachets, dragées, lozenges, liquids, gels, syrups, slurries, suspensions, or powders. To illustrate,

pharmaceutical preparations for oral use can be obtained by combining the active compounds with a solid excipient, optionally grinding the resulting mixture, and processing the mixture of granules, after adding suitable auxiliaries if desired, to obtain tablets or dragée cores. Note that oral formulations may employ liquid carriers similar in type to those described for parenteral use, e.g., buffered aqueous solutions, suspensions, and the like.

Preferred oral formulations include tablets, dragées, and gelatin capsules.

These preparations may contain one or excipients, which include, without limitation:

- a) diluents such as sugars, including lactose, dextrose, sucrose, mannitol,
 or sorbitol;
- b) binders such as magnesium aluminum silicate, starch from corn, wheat, rice, potato, etc.;
- c) cellulose materials such as methyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, gums such as gum arabic and gum tragacanth, and proteins such as gelatin and collagen;
- d) disintegrating or solubilizing agents such as cross-linked polyvinyl pyrrolidone, starches, agar, alginic acid or a salt thereof such as sodium alginate, or effervescent compositions;
- e) lubricants such as silica, talc, stearic acid or its magnesium or calcium salt, and polyethylene glycol;
 - f) flavorants, and sweeteners;

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- g) colorants or pigments, e.g., to identify the product or to characterize the quantity (dosage) of active compound; and
- h) other ingredients such as preservatives, stabilizers, swelling agents, emulsifying agents, solution promoters, salts for regulating osmotic pressure, and buffers.

Gelatin capsules include push-fit capsules made of gelatin, as well as soft, sealed capsules made of gelatin and a coating such as glycerol or sorbitol. Push-fit capsules can contain the active ingredient(s) mixed with fillers, binders, lubricants, and/or stabilizers, etc. In soft capsules, the active compounds may be dissolved or

suspended in suitable fluids, such as fatty oils, liquid paraffin, or liquid polyethylene glycol with or without stabilizers.

Dragée cores can be provided with suitable coatings such as concentrated sugar solutions, which may also contain gum arabic, tale, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, carbopol gel, polyethylene glycol, and/or titanium dioxide, lacquer solutions, and suitable organic solvents or solvent mixtures.

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The pharmaceutical composition may be provided as a salt of the active agent, which can be formed with many acids, including but not limited to hydrochloric, sulfuric, acetic, lactic, tartaric, malic, succinic, etc. Salts tend to be more soluble in aqueous or other protonic solvents that are the corresponding free base forms.

To be effective therapeutically in modulating central nervous system targets, the agents used in the methods of the invention should readily penetrate the blood brain barrier when peripherally administered. Compounds that cannot penetrate the blood brain barrier, however, can still be effectively administered by an intravenous route.

As noted above, the characteristics of the agent itself and the formulation of the agent can influence the physical state, stability, rate of *in vivo* release, and rate of *in vivo* clearance of the administered agent. Such pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic information can be collected through pre-clinical *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies, later confirmed in humans during the course of clinical trials. Thus, for any compound used in the method of the invention, a therapeutically effective dose can be estimated initially from biochemical and/or cell-based assays. Then, dosage can be formulated in animal models to achieve a desirable circulating concentration range that modulates TANK2 expression or activity. As human studies are conducted, further information will emerge regarding the appropriate dosage levels and duration of treatment for various diseases and conditions.

Toxicity and therapeutic efficacy of such compounds can be determined by standard pharmaceutical procedures in cell cultures or experimental animals, e.g., for determining the LD_{50} (the dose lethal to 50% of the population) and the ED_{50} (the dose therapeutically effective in 50% of the population). The dose ratio between toxic and therapeutic effects is the "therapeutic index," which is typically expressed as the ratio

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 LD_{50}/ED_{50} . Compounds that exhibit large therapeutic indices are preferred. The data obtained from such cell culture assays and additional animal studies can be used in formulating a range of dosage for human use. The dosage of such compounds lies preferably within a range of circulating concentrations that include the ED_{50} with little or no toxicity.

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For the method of the invention, any effective administration regimen regulating the timing and sequence of doses may be used. Doses of the agent preferably include pharmaceutical dosage units comprising an effective amount of the agent. As used herein, "effective amount" refers to an amount sufficient to modulate TANK2 expression or activity and/or derive a measurable change in a physiological parameter of the subject through administration of one or more of the pharmaceutical dosage units.

Exemplary dosage levels for a human subject are of the order of from about 0.001 milligram of active agent per kilogram body weight (mg/kg) to about 100 mg/kg. Typically, dosage units of the active agent comprise from about 0.01 mg to about 10,000 mg, preferably from about 0.1 mg to about 1,000 mg, depending upon the indication, route of administration, etc. Depending on the route of administration, a suitable dose may be calculated according to body weight, body surface area, or organ size. The final dosage regimen will be determined by the attending physician in view of good medical practice, considering various factors that modify the action of drugs, e.g., the agent's specific activity, the severity of the disease state, the responsiveness of the patient, the age, condition, body weight, sex, and diet of the patient, the severity of any infection, etc. Additional factors that may be taken into account include time and frequency of administration, drug combination(s), reaction sensitivities, and tolerance/response to therapy. Further refinement of the dosage appropriate for treatment involving any of the formulations mentioned herein is done routinely by the skilled practitioner without undue experimentation, especially in light of the dosage information and assays disclosed, as well as the pharmacokinetic data observed in human clinical trials. Appropriate dosages may be ascertained through use of established assays for determining concentration of the agent in a body fluid or other sample together with dose response data.

The frequency of dosing will depend on the pharmacokinetic parameters of the agent and the route of administration. Dosage and administration are adjusted to provide sufficient levels of the active moiety or to maintain the desired effect. Accordingly, the pharmaceutical compositions can be administered in a single dose, multiple discrete doses, continuous infusion, sustained release depots, or combinations thereof, as required to maintain desired minimum level of the agent. Short-acting pharmaceutical compositions (i.e., short half-life) can be administered once a day or more than once a day (e.g., two, three, or four times a day). Long acting pharmaceutical compositions might be administered every 3 to 4 days, every week, or once every two weeks. Pumps, such as subcutaneous, intraperitoneal, or subdural pumps, may be preferred for continuous infusion.

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Compositions comprising a compound of the invention formulated in a pharmaceutical acceptable carrier may be prepared, placed in an appropriate container, and labeled for treatment of an indicated condition. Conditions indicated on the label may include treatment of inflammatory disorders, cancer, nervous tissue injury, etc. Kits are also contemplated, wherein the kit comprises a dosage form of a pharmaceutical composition and a package insert containing instructions for use of the composition in treatment of a medical condition.

The following Examples are provided to further aid in understanding the invention. The particular materials and conditions employed are intended to exemplify particular aspects of the invention and should not be construed to limit the reasonable scope thereof.

The Examples presuppose an understanding of conventional methods well-known to those persons having ordinary skill in the art to which the examples pertain, e.g., the construction of vectors and plasmids, the insertion of genes encoding polypeptides into such vectors and plasmids, or the introduction of vectors and plasmids into host cells. Such methods are described in detail in numerous publications including, for example, Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press (1989), Ausubel et al. (Eds.), *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (1994); and

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Ausubel et al. (Eds.), *Short Protocols in Molecular Biology*, 4th ed., John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (1999).

EXAMPLE 1

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Identification of an EST Related to Human Tankyrasel and Isolation of a Tankyrase2 Polynucleotide

Using the nucleotide sequence of human tankyrase1 (SEQ ID NO:3) [Smith et al. (1998), *supra*], a search of the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) Expressed Sequence Tags (EST) database was performed to identify novel genes that are homologous to tankyrase1. The EST database provides 5' and/or 3' nucleotide sequences for cDNA clones from a variety of tissue sources. The NCBI BLASTn program [Altschul et al., *Nucleic Acids Res* 25:3389-402 (1997)] was used to compare the nucleotide query sequence of human tankyrase1 against a nucleotide sequence database and to identify DNA sequences in the EST sequence database that have significant homology to human tankyrase1. This BLASTn search identified two EST sequences of interest: AA307492 (SEQ ID NO:5) cloned from a human colon carcinoma cell line designated HCC, and H17748 (SEQ ID NO:7), cloned from human brain.

A comparison of the AA307492 and tankyrase1 polynucleotides revealed that a region consisting of nucleotides 307 to 432 (nt 307-432) of AA307492 (SEQ ID NO:5) shared significant homology with a region consisting of nt 3313-3438 of tankyrase1 (SEQ ID NO:3); 105 of 126 nucleotides were the same; 83% identity). Nucleotides 307-432 of AA307492 were translated and the predicted protein (SEQ ID NO:6) was compared with tankyrase1 protein (amino acids 1105 to 1146 of SEQ ID NO:4). The proteins were found to be the same at 36 of 42 amino acid positions (86% identity). A comparison of the H17748 and tankyrase1 polynucleotides revealed that nt 3-356 of H17748 (SEQ ID NO:7) shared significant homology with nt 3544-3897 of tankyrase1 (SEQ ID NO:3; 280 of 354 nucleotides were identical; 79% identity). When nt 3-356 of H17748 was translated and the predicted protein (SEQ ID NO:8) was compared with the corresponding region of tankyrase1 (aa 1182-1299 of SEQ ID NO:4), the proteins were found to be the same at 111 of 118 amino acid positions

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(94% identity). The putative amino acid sequences of AA307492 and H17748 are homologous to, but distinct from, tankyrase1 protein, indicating that they represented protein products translated from a novel tankyrase gene or genes.

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AA307492 and H17748 were used in a search of the GenBank® database using the NCBI UniGene® program in order to identify other EST sequences originating from the same gene(s). The UniGene® program assembles GenBank sequences into a non-redundant set of gene-oriented clusters, with each cluster containing a group of sequences from the same gene. The UniGene® search of the human GenBank® database with AA307492 did not identify any other human EST sequences clustering in the same gene region as AA307492. By contrast, the UniGene® search of the human GenBank database with H17748 identified sixteen human EST sequences belonging in the same gene cluster as H17748, as follows: AA305587 (SEO ID NO:9), AA371079 (SEO ID NO:10), AA970617 (SEO ID NO:11), AI247608 (SEQ ID NO:12), H11505 (SEQ ID NO:13), H11865 (SEQ ID NO:14), H17635 (SEQ ID NO:15), N29528 (SEQ ID NO:16), N57467 (SEQ ID NO:17), R06902 (SEQ ID NO:18), R06946 (SEQ ID NO:19), R14158 (SEQ ID NO:20), R33944 (SEQ ID NO:21), R63031 (SEQ ID NO:22), R63337 (SEQ ID NO:23), and T17118 (SEQ ID NO:24). EST H17748 and EST H17635 contained sequence from opposite ends of the same clone, designated 50806. EST H11505 and EST H11865 contained sequence from opposite ends of the same clone, designated 47912. EST R06902 and EST R06946 contained sequence from opposite ends of the same clone, designated 126654. E. coli strains harboring cDNA clones 50806, 47912, and 126654 were purchased from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC, Rockville, MD), which maintains and makes publicly available deposits of ESTs identified and sequenced by I.M.A.G.E. (Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, CA). The three clones were sequenced as follows:

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Clone 50806 was sequenced in its entirety on both strands using primers that hybridized to the vector DNA (SEQ ID NOs:25-26), and primers designed to hybridize to the human cDNA (SEQ ID NOs:27-34).

	M13 Forward	TGTAAAACGACGCCAGT	(SEQ ID NO:25)
5	M13 Reverse	GGAAACAGCTATGACCATG	(SEQ ID NO:26)
	NT-7 .	TTTGCCGGGTAACCTTGG	(SEQ ID NO:27)
	NT-8	CCAAGGTTACCCGGCAAA	(SEQ ID NO:28)
	NT-9	GTAGGCCCAGTGTAAATG	(SEQ ID NO:29)
÷	NT-10	CATTTACACTGGGCCTAC	(SEQ ID NO:30)
10	NT-11	GAGTAAGTTGCAGGGCATGT	(SEQ ID NO:31)
	NT-12	ACATGCCCTGCAACTTACTC	(SEQ ID NO:32)
	NT-13	GAATCACCGCAGTTACTAAA	(SEQ ID NO:33)
	NT-14	TTTAGTAACTGCGGTGATTC	(SEQ ID NO:34)

Clone 47912 was sequenced in its entirety on both strands using primers that hybridized to the vector DNA (SEQ ID NOs:25-26, *supra*), and primers designed to hybridize to the human cDNA (SEQ ID NOs:27-34, *supra*, and SEQ ID NOs:35-37).

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NT-15	GGCCTGAAGGTATGGTCGAT	(SEQ ID NO:35)
NT-16	ATCGACCATACCTTCAGGCC	(SEQ ID NO:36)
NT-18	TGAGGCATTACAGTTTGTT	(SEQ ID NO:37)

Clone 126654 was sequenced in its entirety on both strands using primers that hybridized to the vector DNA: M13 Forward (SEQ ID NO:25, *supra*) and T7 Promoter (SEQ ID NO:38), and primers designed to hybridize to the human cDNA (SEQ ID NOs:27-30, *supra*, and SEQ ID NOs:39-40).

T7 Promoter	TAATACGAACTCACTATAGGG	(SEQ ID NO:38)
NT-5	ATACACTCACCGGAGAAA	(SEQ ID NO:39)
NT-6	TTTCTCCGGTGAGTGTAT	(SEO ID NO:40)

Upon sequencing, 50806, 47912, and 126654 were found to be consistent with the sequences reported in the EST database. The polynucleotide sequences for 50806, 47912, and 126654 are set out in SEQ ID NOs:41, 43, and 45, respectively. The deduced amino acid sequences for 50806, 47912, and 126654 are set out in SEQ ID NOs:42, 44, and 46, respectively. The sequences of 50806 and 47912 indicated that

the clones were identical, and only 50806 was considered further. 50806 and 126654 contain overlapping nucleotide sequence, but 126654 was 63 base pairs longer at the 5' end, while 50806 was approximately 400 base pairs longer at the 3' end.

50806 was determined to have an open reading (ORF) beginning at nucleotide position 1, a potential intron sequence at nt 358-1138, a stop codon beginning at nt 1999, and a potential poly A tail 474 base pairs 3' to the stop codon. When nt 1-357 of 50806 were compared with nt 3538-3897 of tankyrase1, 283 of 357 nucleotides were the same (79% identical). When 50806 was translated from nt 1-357 and the resultant protein was compared with tankyrase1 (aa 1181-1299), the proteins were the same at 116 of 120 amino acid positions (97% identity).

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A putative intron was identified in 50806, consisting of nt 358-1138, which may have been an artifact of cDNA cloning. DNA sequences preceding the putative intron (AG) and at the 3' end of the putative intron (CAG) showed high resemblance to the consensus sequence for exon/intron/exon junctions [Lewin, GENES IV, Oxford University Press: New York (1997), at p. 88]. The most common sequence at the 3' end of an exon is AG, and at the 3' end of an intron is CAG. To determine if an intron is included in the 50806 sequence, PCR analysis of genomic DNA is used to verify this prediction.

A comparison of 50806 with tankyrase1 showed that a small region consisting of nt 1139-1198 of 50806 was significantly homologous with nt 3896-3957 of tankyrase1 (40 of 60 nucleotides were the same; 67% identity). When 50806 was translated from nt 1139-1198 and the resultant protein was compared with tankyrase1 (aa 1300 to 1319), the proteins were the same at 14 of 20 amino acid positions (70% identity).

126654 was determined to have an ORF beginning at nucleotide position 1, a stop codon beginning at position 481, and a potential poly A tail 81 base pairs 3' of the stop codon. Comparison of 126654 with tankyrase1 showed that a region consisting of nt 1-480 of 126654 shared significant homology with nt 3478-3957 of tankyrase1 (367 of 481 nucleotides identical; 76% identity). When this region of 126654 was translated and the resultant protein compared with the corresponding region of the tankyrase1 protein (i.e., aa 1160-1319), the proteins were the same at

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149 of 160 amino acid positions (97% identity). It is possible that either of the putative poly A tails of 50806 and 126654 were artifacts of cDNA cloning or that 50806 and 126654 represented a population of mRNA that use different polyadenylation sites. 50806 had a stretch of 8 A residues 81 base pairs 3' to the stop codon, indicating that the putative poly A tail of 126654 was most likely a cloning artifact.

Alignment of AA307492 and 126654 with human tankyrase1 using the SequencherTM program (Gene Codes Corporation, Ann Arbor, MI) suggested that AA307492 was upstream of 126654, and that 11 nucleotides separated AA307492 and 126654. To confirm that AA307492 and 126654 represented polynucleotide sequence from the same gene, a primer (SEQ ID NO:47) corresponding to the sense strand of AA307492 and a primer (SEQ ID NO:48) corresponding to the antisense strand of 126654 were synthesized for use in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) with human Marathon®-Ready spleen and testis cDNA (Clontech) as the template.

AA307492 sense CTCCGGACAACAAGGTCTTAACC (SEQ ID NO:47) 126654 antisense CCACCTATGTACGCATGCC (SEQ ID NO:48) The PCR reaction contained 2.5 μL human spleen Marathon®-Ready cDNA, 2.5 μL human testis Marathon-Ready cDNA, 250 nM each primer, 0.25 mM dNTPs, 1X PCR buffer, 1.8 mM MgCl₂, and 5 Units of Taq polymerase (Perkin Elmer). The reaction was performed in a GeneAmp® PCR System 9700 machine (hereinafter "GeneAmp® PCR System 9700"; PE Applied Biosystems, Norwalk CT) and first heated at 94°C for 2 min, followed by 35 cycles of 94°C for 30 sec, 55°C for 30 sec, and 72°C for 30 sec, and ended with 7 min at 72°C. The PCR fragment was isolated using gel electrophoresis and a QIAquick® Gel Extraction Kit (hereinafter "QIAquick® kit"; Oiagen, Valencia, CA), according to the manufacturer's instructions. The PCR fragment was directly cloned into pCR®2.1-TOPO® vector (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA), according to the manufacturer's instructions. The PCR fragment was sequenced with primers that hybridized to the vector DNA (SEQ ID NOs:25 and 26, supra), and the sequence of the AA307492/126654 PCR fragment is set out in SEQ ID NO:49.

The sequence confirmed that AA307492 was upstream of 126654 and that these two

ESTs were separated by 11 nucleotides, and that AA307492 and 126654 were sequences from a novel gene, designated tankyrase2.

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To identify the full-length tankyrase2 gene, a probe was generated from 126654 and used to screen a cDNA library using procedures routinely practiced in the art. 126654 was digested with *Xho*I and *Bg/*II, and an approximately 260 nucleotide fragment designated NT-5' was isolated using gel electrophoresis and the QIAquick® kit. NT-5' was labeled with ³²P with a Random Primed DNA Labeling Kit (Boehringer Mannheim/Roche Molecular Biochemicals, Indianapolis, IN) according to the manufacturer's instructions and used to screen 10⁶ cDNAs from a human fetal brain library (Stratagene). Hybridization with labeled probe was performed overnight at 65°C in buffer containing: 3X SSC, 0.1% sarkosyl, 20 mM sodium phosphate, pH 6.8, 10X Denhardt's solution, and 50 µg/mL salmon sperm DNA. The filters were washed at 65°C in buffer containing 2X SSC and 0.1% SDS prior to autoradiography. Forty-six positives were obtained with the NT-5' probe, of which fifteen were first characterized with respect to strength of hybridization with NT-5'. Restriction digest mapping and partial sequencing led to the selection of two clones, designated FB2B.1 and FB2D.1, for further characterization.

FB2B.1 was sequenced in its entirety on both strands with primers that hybridized to the vector DNA, including T7 promoter (SEQ ID NO:38, *supra*) and T3 promoter (SEQ ID NO:50), and primers designed to anneal to the cDNA sequence (SEQ ID NOs:51-69).

	T3 promoter	ATTTAACCCTCACTAAAGGG	(SEQ ID NO:50)
	2B.1 F1	AAAGGCTCCCATCGGCAAAT	(SEQ ID NO:51)
	2B.1 F2	GTTGAGGGCATTACAGTTTG	(SEQ ID NO:52)
25	2B.1 F3	AAAACGTAGAGGCCACTGCT	(SEQ ID NO:53)
	2B.1 F4	TGGTGTAGACTGACGCCCTT	(SEQ ID NO:54)
	2B.1 F5	TCCGGTGAGTGTATCTTTCC	(SEQ ID NO:55)
	2B.1 F6	CTCCTTTGTCTTGGGCATTC	(SEQ ID NO:56)
	2B.1 F9	ATCTGCTCTGCCCTCTTGTT	(SEQ ID NO:57)
30	2B.1 F10	GGGTATCGCGGCAATTTACA	(SEQ ID NO:58)
	2B.1 F11	AACAAGAGGCAGAGCAGAT	(SEQ ID NO:59)

	2B.1 F12	TGCCCCATCTCAACTAATAC	(SEQ ID NO:60)
	2B.1 R2	GTAATGCCCTCAACAGAACT	(SEQ ID NO:61)
	2B.1 R3	GGCGTCAGTCTACACCACTT	(SEQ ID NO:62)
	2B.1 R4	TAAATTGCCCGCGATACCCA	(SEQ ID NO:63)
5	2B.1 R5	CACTCAGTCACTGGTAGGCC	(SEQ ID NO:64)
	2B.1 R6	ATCTGCTCTGCCCTCTTGTT	(SEQ ID NO:65)
	2B.1 R7	TAGTTGAGATGGGGCACAAG	(SEQ ID NO:66)
	2B.1 R8	AAACGTAGAGGCCACTGCTG	(SEQ ID NO:67)
	2B.1 R9	CGGGTAACCTTGGGAAAGTC	(SEQ ID NO:68)
10	2B.1&2D.1	GGGCTTTACTGCTTTACAGA	(SEQ ID NO:69)

FB2D.1 was sequenced in its entirety on both strands with primers that hybridized to the vector DNA (SEQ ID NOs:38 and 50, *supra*) and primers designed to anneal to the cDNA sequence, including 2B.1&2D.1 (SEQ ID NO:69) and SEQ ID NOs:70-87.

15	2D.1 F1	GTAAGGGCTGCTGACAGTGA	(SEQ ID NO:70)
	2D.1 F2	TTACTCCAGCAGAGGGCACT	(SEQ ID NO:71)
	2D.1 F3	CTGACGCCCTTCAATGTCTC	(SEQ ID NO:72)
	2D.1 F4	GGTACTAAGGCCACAATTCA	(SEQ ID NO:73)
	2D.1 F5	GGGTATCGCGGCAATTTACA	(SEQ ID NO:74)
20	2D.1 F6	GTTGAGGGCATTACAGTTTG	(SEQ ID NO:75)
	2D.1 F7	TAACAAGAGGCAGAGCAGA	(SEQ ID NO:76)
	2D.1 F8	AGTTCTGTTGAGGGCATTAC	(SEQ ID NO:77)
	2D.1 F9	GGCCTACCAGTGACTGAGTG	(SEQ ID NO:78)
	2D.1 F10	GGGCTAGAGGACCTGAAGAG	(SEQ ID NO:79)
25	2D.1 R2	AGTGCCCTCTGCTGGAGTAA	(SEQ ID NO:80)
	2D.1 R3	GGCGTCAGTCTACACCACTT	(SEQ ID NO:81)
	2D.1 R4	TGAATTGTGGCCTTAGTACC	(SEQ ID NO:82)
	2D.1 R5	ATGCCCAAGACAAAGGAGGA	(SEQ ID NO:83)
	2D.1 R6	GTAATGCCCTCAACAGAACT	(SEQ ID NO:84)
30	2D.1 R7	ATCTGCTCTGCCCTCTTGTT	(SEQ ID NO:85)
	2D.1 R8	CGGGTAACCTTGGGAAAGTC	(SEQ ID NO:86)

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2D.1 R9 CCGGACAACAAGGTCTTAAC

(SEQ ID NO:87).

The polynucleotide sequences for FB2B.1and FB2D.1 are set out in SEQ ID NOs:88 and 90, respectively, and the deduced amino acid sequences of FB2B.1and FB2D.1 are set out in SEQ ID NOs:89 and 91, respectively.

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The nucleotide and amino acid sequences of FB2B.1 and tankyrase1 were compared to determine the degree of relatedness between the sequences. A region consisting of nt 4-279 of FB2B.1 (SEQ ID NO:88) was found to have significant identity with nt 1624-1899 of tankyrase1 (SEQ ID NO:3), wherein 203 of 276 nucleotides were identical (73% identity). Nucleotides 402-1254 of FB2B.1 showed significant identity with nt 2022-2874 of tankyrase1, wherein 630 of 853 nucleotides were identical (73% identity). Furthermore, nt 1507-2338 of FB2B.1 showed homology to nt 3112-3943 of tankyrase1, wherein 634 of 832 nucleotides were identical (76% identity). FB2B.1 was determined to have an ORF beginning at nucleotide position 1, a stop codon beginning at position 2353, approximately 1 kb of 3' untranslated sequence, but no apparent poly A tail. A translation of nt 1-2352 of FB2B.1 showed that a region consisting of the predicted amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:89) was homologous to a corresponding region of tankyrase1 (aa 540-1327 of SEQ ID NO:4). In this region, the proteins were identical at 623 of 777 amino acid positions (80% identity).

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A similar comparison of FB2D.1 was made with tankyrase1. In this case, a region consisting of nt 6-197 of FB2D.1 (SEQ ID NO:90) was significantly related to nt 1708-1899 of tankyrase1, wherein 137 of 192 nucleotides were identical (71% identity). Nucleotides 320-1172 of FB2D.1 were found to share significant homology with corresponding nt 2022-2874 of tankyrase1, wherein 630 of 853 nucleotides were identical (73% identity). Nucleotides 1425-2256 of FB2D.1 showed significant homology with nt 3112-3943 of tankyrase1, wherein 634 of 832 nucleotides were identical (76% identity). FB2D.1 was determined to have an ORF beginning at nucleotide position 3, a stop codon beginning at position 2271, approximately 1.5 kb of 3' untranslated sequence, but no apparent poly A tail. When FB2D.1 was translated (SEQ ID NO:91), a domain predicted by the nt 3-2270 showed homology to

aa 569-1327 of tankyrase1 (SEQ ID NO:4). Here, the proteins were the same at 602 of 749 amino acid positions (80% identity).

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FB2B.1 and FB2D.1 were aligned using SequencherTM. FB2B.1 and FB2D.1 contained overlapping polynucleotide sequence, but FB2B.1 was longer at the 5' end by 82 base pairs, and FB2D.1 was longer at the 3' end by approximately 0.5 kb. The nucleotide sequences of FB2B.1 and FB2D.1 were identical in the regions nt 83-2971 of FB2B.1 and nt 1-2889 of FB2D.1. However, the remaining 382 nucleotides of FB2B.1 and 910 nucleotides of FB2D.1 did not align. It is possible that FB2B.1 and FB2D.1 were random primed from different positions in the 3' untranslated region and/or that this misalignment was the result of the presence of a cloning artifact in one or both of the clones. Since FB2B.1 and FB2D.1 did not appear to have poly A tails, the poly A tails of ESTs 50806 and 126654 were most likely cloning artifacts, and the real poly A tail of tankyrase2 was most likely greater than 0.5 kb from the stop codon. A consensus polynucleotide sequence, designated 2B.1/2D.1, was developed from the alignment of FB2B.1 and FB2D.1, and is set out in SEQ ID NO:92. 2B.1/2D.1 contained nt 1-2971 of FB2B.1 and nt 1-2889 of FB2D.1.

Alignment of FB2B.1 and FB2D.1 with tankyrase1 using Sequencher™ suggested that neither FB2B.1 nor FB2D.1 represented a full-length gene, and that nucleotide sequence was missing from the 5' end of tankyrase2. Thus, FB2B.1 was digested with *Eco*RI and *Sph*I, and an approximately 466 bp nucleotide fragment located at the immediate 5' end of FB2B.1 (nt 49-515 of SEQ ID NO:88) was isolated using gel electrophoresis and the QIAquick® kit. This fragment was labeled with ³²P with a Random Primed DNA Labeling Kit and used as a probe (designated NT-37/38) to screen 10⁶ cDNA clones of the fetal brain library (Stratagene) using the conditions and procedures used in the first screening. Fourteen positives were obtained with the NT-37/38 probe, one of which (designated 30B.2A) also hybridized with the NT-5' probe, but which had not been chosen for further characterization at that time. Restriction mapping and partial sequencing led to the selection of 30B.2A for further characterization.

The region of 30B.2A upstream of clone FB2B.1 was sequenced with primers that hybridized to the vector DNA (SEQ ID NOs:38 and 50, *supra*) and primers

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designed to anneal to the cDNA sequence, including 2B.1 F4 (SEQ ID NO:54, *supra*) and SEO ID NOs:93-97).

30B.2A #1	GGGCGGAAAGACGTAGTTGA	(SEQ ID NO:93)
30B.2A #2	GCGGCTGTTCACCTTCTCAG	(SEQ ID NO:94)
30B.2A #5	ACGCAAGTGATGGCAGAAAG	(SEQ ID NO:95)
30B.2A #6	TCACTTGCGTGGCAGTTGAC	(SEQ ID NO:96)
30B.2A #7	GCGGCAGGTTTGTAGATGAC	(SEQ ID NO:97)

The partial polynucleotide sequence of 30B.2A is set out in SEQ ID NO:98, and the partial deduced amino acid sequence is set out in SEQ ID NO:99. Comparison of 30B.2A with the nucleotide sequence of tankyrase1 indicated that significant homology occurred in the region consisting of nt 167-1435 of 30B.2A which corresponded with nt 631-1899 of tankyrase1. In this region, 953 of the 1269 nucleotides were the same (75% identity). 30B.2A was determined to have an ORF beginning at nucleotide position 2. Significant amino acid sequence identity was observed between a 385 amino acid sequence predicted for 30B.2A (based on nt 2-1156) and the corresponding region of tankyrase1 (aa 160-539). In this region, the protein sequences were the same at 319 of 385 amino acid positions (83% identity).

2B.1/2D.1 and 30B.2A were aligned using Sequencher[™]. 30B.2A 2A contained 1.157 kb of novel sequence before it began overlapping with the 5' end of 2B.1/2D.1, and began overlapping with 2B.1/2D.1 at position 1158. A consensus polynucleotide sequence, designated 2B.1/2D.1/30B.2A, was developed from the alignment of 2B.1/2D.1 and 30B.2A, and is set out in SEQ ID NO:100.
2B.1/2D.1/30B.2A contained nt 1-1157 of 30B.2 and nt 1-2971 of 2B.1/2D.1. The predicted amino acid sequence encoded by nt 2-3508 of SEQ ID NO:100 is set forth as SEQ ID NO:101. The nucleotide sequence of the TANK2-encoding region is set forth as SEQ ID NO:1, and the corresponding TANK2 polypeptide sequence is set forth as SEO ID NO:2.

EXAMPLE 2

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Cloning of 5' End of Tankyrase2

Alignment of 30B.2A with tankyrase1 using the Sequencher[™] program suggested that 5' sequence was still lacking from the tankyrase2 gene. To clone the 5' end of human tankyrase2, 5' RACE analysis was performed using a Marathon®-Ready human spleen cDNA library (Clontech) as the template. A primer (NT-Marathon; SEQ ID NO:102) corresponding to the antisense strand of 2B.1/2D.1/30B.2A polynucleotide sequence (nt 337-367 of SEQ ID NO:100) was synthesized for use in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) with the AP1 primer (Clontech; SEQ ID NO:103) that was designed to anneal to the Marathon® cDNA Adapters ligated to the ends of the cDNAs in the library. GAGCATTGGGGTCTGCACCATGTCGCAAAAGG NT-Marathon

(SEQ ID NO:102)

CCATCCTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGC (SEQ ID NO:103) AP1 The PCR reaction contained 5 μL human spleen Marathon®-Ready cDNA, 0.20 μΜ each primer, 0.20 mM dNTPs, 1X Clontech GC 2 PCR buffer, Clontech GC-Melt buffer (0, 0.5, 1.0, or 1.5 M), and 1 µL of Clontech Advantage®-GC 2 polymerase mix. The reactions were performed in a GeneAmp® PCR System 9700 with the following four steps: 1) 1 cycle at 94°C for 1 min; 2) 5 cycles of 94°C for 30 sec and 72°C for 30 sec; 3) 5 cycles of 94°C for 30 sec and 70°C for 30 sec; and 4) 25 cycles of 94°C for 30 sec and 60°C for 30 sec. The reactions were then continued in the GeneAmp® PCR System 9700 under the following conditions: 1) 1 cycle at 94°C for 1 min; 2) 5 cycles of 94°C for 30 sec, and 72°C for 3 min; 3) 5 cycles of 94°C for 30 sec and 70°C for 3 min; and 4) 25 cycles of 94°C for 30 sec and 60°C for 3 min. The PCR fragments were isolated using gel electrophoresis and a QIAquick® kit as directed. The PCR fragments were directly cloned into the pCR®2.1-TOPO® vector, as directed. Because Taq polymerase has an error rate of 8.0 x 10⁻⁶ mutation/ base pair (Cline et al., Nucleic Acids Res 24:3546-51), four clones isolated from four separate PCR reactions were sequenced and compared to eliminate the possibility of Taq polymerase-induced errors in the 5' RACE sequences. The four 5' RACE clones

were sequenced with the M13 forward and M13 reverse primers (SEQ ID NOs:25 and 26) that hybridize to the vector DNA. The four individual nucleotide sequences were compiled into a consensus nucleotide sequence designated 5'-RACE tank2 that is set out in SEQ ID NO:104, and the deduced amino acid sequence is set out in SEQ ID NO:105. In the consensus nucleotide sequence of 5'-RACE tank2, every base pair was present at the corresponding position in at least three of the four unique clones used to compile the consensus sequence. 5'-RACE tank2 and tankyrase were aligned using the SequencherTM program. When nt 1-279 of 5'-RACE tank2 (SEQ ID NO:104) were compared with tankyrase no significant similarity was found. 5'-RACE tank2 was determined to have an ORF beginning at nucleotide position 2. When nt 2-277 of 5'-RACE tank2 was translated and the resultant protein was compared with tankyrase, no significant similarity was found.

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5'-RACE tank2 and 2B.1/2D.1/30B.2A were aligned using the Sequencher™ program. 5'-RACE tank2 contained 279 bp of novel sequence before it began overlapping with the 5' end of FB2B.1/2D.1/30B.2A, and began overlapping with 2B.1/2D.1/30B.2A at position 280. A consensus polynucleotide sequence designated 2B.1/2D.1/30B.2A/5'-RACE, was developed from the alignment of 5'-RACE tank2 and 2B.1/2D.1/30B.2A and is set out in SEQ ID NO:106. 2B.1/2D.1/30B.2A/5'-RACE contained nt 1-279 of 5'-RACE tank2 and nt 1-4140 of 2B.1/2D.1/30B.2A. The deduced putative amino acid sequence of 2B.1/2D.1/30B.2A/5'-RACE is set out in SEQ ID NO:107.

The presence of a continuous ORF in the 5'-RACE tank sequence suggested that 5' sequence was still lacking from the tankyrase2 gene. Further attempts to obtain additional 5' sequence of tankyrase2 using 5' RACE analysis were unsuccessful. The NCBI BLASTn program was used to compare the nucleotide query sequence of FB2B.1/2D.1/30B.2A against a nucleotide sequence tag database (a non-redundant database of GenBank®+EMBL+DDBJ STS Divisions). This BLASTn search identified a STS tag sequence designated stWI-16054 (GcnBank® Accession No. G24639; SEQ ID NO:108). When nt 3608-3985 of 2B.1/2D.1/30B.2A was compared with the antisense complement nt 8-397 of stWI-16054, 361 of 378 nucleotides were the same (96% identical). The Sanger Centre (Cambridge, UK)

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Human Genome Clone Search program (http://www.sanger.ac.uk/cgibin/humace/searcher.cgi) was used to identify BAC clones containing stWI-16054. BAC clone bA329B8 was identified as containing the STS tag stWI-16054. BAC clone bA329B8 originates from the genomic RPCI-11.2 male white blood cell library 5 (Pieter deJong, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY) and was purchased from Research Genetics, Inc. (Huntsville, AL). A Large Construct Kit (Qiagen) was used to isolate bA329B8 DNA, which was used as a template in inverse PCR amplification reactions [Ochman et al., "Amplification of Flanking Sequences by Inverse PCR," pp. 219-27 in PCR Protocols: A Guide to Methods and Applications (Innis et al., eds.), Academic Press, San Diego, CA (1990)]. The inverse PCR technique allows for the 10 amplification of unknown DNA sequence flanking a region of known sequence. Briefly, template DNA is digested with a restriction enzyme (preferably, one that recognizes a four or five base pair consensus site), followed by circularization of the restriction fragments. Circularized fragments are used as a template in a PCR reaction 15 with two primers designed to anneal to the known flanking sequence but pointed in opposite directions. One microgram (1 μg) of bA329B8 was digested in a 20 μL reaction containing 1X appropriate reaction buffer and 10 units of one of the following restriction enzymes: RsaI (Promega, Madison, WI), BfaI (New England Biolabs, Beverly, MA), or Tru9I (Promega). The restriction digests were incubated for one hour at 37°C (Rsal and Bfal) or 65°C (Tru9I). The Rsal and Bfal digests were 20 heated at 68°C for 20 minutes to inactivate the restriction enzymes. A QIAquick® kit was used to inactivate the restriction enzyme in the Tru9I digest. Ligation reactions contained the following: 20 µL of the Tru91, RsaI, or BfaI reactions, 448 µL distilled water, 50 μL 10X reaction buffer, and 2 μL T4 DNA ligase (5U/μL; Boehringer Mannheim, Indianapolis, IN). Ligations were incubated overnight at 15°C. The 25 DNAs in the ligation reactions were then precipitated by adding 129.26 µL 7 M ammonium acetate and 2.3 mL 95% ethanol. The DNAs were pelleted, washed with 75% ethanol, resuspended in 15 µL distilled water, and used as templates in PCR amplification reactions. A primer (5-Inv-1; SEO ID NO:109) corresponding to the 30 sense strand of 5'-RACE tank2 (nt 423-443 of SEO ID NO:104) and a primer (3-Inv- 78 -

1: SEO ID NO:110) corresponding to the antisense strand of 5'-RACE tank2 (nt 364-383 of SEQ ID NO:104) were synthesized for use in PCR amplification reactions.

CGCCTGAGAAGGTGAACAGCC 5-Inv-1

(SEO ID NO:109)

ACGCCTCGAACAGCTCTCGG 3-Inv-1

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(SEQ ID NO:110)

The PCR reactions (final reaction volume of 20 μ L) contained 5 μ L of the Tru91, RsaI, or BfaI DNA template, 0.20 µM each primer, 0.20 mM dNTPs, 1X Clontech GC 2 PCR buffer, 1.0 M Clontech GC-Melt buffer, and 0.4 µL of Clontech Advantage®-GC 2 polymerase. The reactions were performed in a GeneAmp® PCR System 9700 with the following four steps: 1) 1 cycle at 94°C for 1 minute; 2) 5 cycles of 94°C for 30 seconds and 65°C for 3 minutes and 30 seconds; 3) 5 cycles of 94°C for 30 seconds and 60°C for 3 minutes and 30 seconds; and 4) 25 cycles of 94°C for 30 seconds and 58°C for 3 minutes and 30 seconds. The PCR fragments were isolated using gel electrophoresis and a QIAquick® kit as directed. The PCR fragments were directly cloned into the pCR®2.1-TOPO® vector, as directed. The Tru9I, RsaI, and BfaI clones were sequenced with the M13 primers that hybridize to the vector DNA (SEQ ID NOs:25 and 26) and primers designed to anneal to the cDNA sequence (SEQ ID NOs:109-112).

5-Inv-2 GCGTGGGCGCGCCATGGGACTG (SEQ ID NO:111)

3-Inv-2 CAGCGCGAATCCGCCGTCCG (SEQ ID NO:112)

The Tru9I, RsaI, and BfaI polynucleotide sequences are set out in SEQ ID NOs:113, 115, and 117, respectively. The deduced amino acid sequences of Tru9I, RsaI, and BfaI are set out in SEQ ID NOs:114, 116, and 118, respectively.

Clones Tru9I and 5'-RACE tank2 were aligned using the Sequencher™ program. Clone Tru9I (SEQ ID NO:113) contained 235 bp of novel sequence before it began overlapping with the 5' end of 5'-RACE tank2 (SEQ ID NO:104), and began overlapping with 5'-RACE tank2 at position 236. When nt 1-235 of clone Tru9I were compared with tankyrase no significant similarity was found. Clone Tru9I was determined to have an ORF beginning at nucleotide position 3. When clone Tru9I was translated from nt 3-236 and the resultant protein was compared with tankyrase no significant similarity was found.

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Clone Rsal and 5'-RACE tank2 were aligned using the Sequencher[™] program. Clone Rsal (SEQ ID NO:115) contained 654 bp of novel sequence before it began overlapping with the 5' end of 5'-RACE tank2 (SEQ ID NO:104), and began overlapping with 5'-RACE tank2 at position 655. When nt 1-654 of clone Rsal were compared with tankyrase no significant similarity was found. Clone Rsal was determined to have an ORF beginning at nucleotide position 160, with a putative ATG start codon beginning at nucleotide 287. When clone Rsal was translated from nt 287-655 and the resultant protein was compared with tankyrase no significant similarity was found.

Clone *BfaI* (SEQ ID NO:117) and 5'-RACE tank2 were aligned using the Sequencher[™] program. Clone *BfaI* contained 88 bp of novel sequence before it began overlapping with the 5' end of 5'-RACE tank2 (SEQ ID NO:104), and began overlapping with 5'-RACE tank2 at position 89. When nt 1-88 of clone *BfaI* were compared with tankyrase no significant similarity was found. Clone *BfaI* was determined to have an ORF beginning at nucleotide position 3. When clone *BfaI* was translated from nt 3-89 and the resultant protein compared with tankyrase no

significant similarity was found.

To confirm the new polynucleotide sequence obtained from the *Tru9I*, *RsaI*,

and *Bfal* clones and to determine if introns are present in the new sequence, PCR amplification of cDNA was performed. A primer (5-RSA-1; SEQ ID NO:119) corresponding to the sense strand of clone *RsaI* (nt 59-84 of SEQ ID NO:115) and a primer (3-Inv-1; SEQ ID NO:110) corresponding to the antisense strand of clone *RsaI* (nt 708-727 of SEQ ID NO:115) were synthesized for use in PCR amplification reactions.

5-RSA-1 GTTCCTCTAATCAATCCTGAGC (SEQ ID NO:119) Six separate PCR reactions were performed (designated 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, and 26) to aid in the identification of *Taq* polymerase-induced errors as described above. Each 20 μL reaction contained 5 μL of human spleen, placenta, or testis Clontech Marathon®-Ready cDNA DNA template, 0.20 μM each primer, 0.20 mM dNTPs, 1X Clontech GC 2 PCR buffer, 1.0 M Clontech GC-Melt buffer, and 0.4 μL of Clontech Advantage®-GC 2 polymerase. The reactions were performed in a GeneAmp® PCR

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System 9700 with the following four steps: 1) 1 cycle at 94°C for 1 min; 2) 5 cycles of 94°C for 30 sec and 65°C for 2.5 min; 3) 5 cycles of 94°C for 30 sec and 60°C for 2.5 min; and 4) 25 cycles of 94°C for 30 sec and 58°C for 2.5 min. The PCR fragments were isolated using gel electrophoresis and a QIAquick® kit as directed. The PCR fragments were directly cloned into the pCR®2.1-TOPO® vector, as directed. Clones 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, and 26 were sequenced with the M13 primers that hybridized to the vector DNA (SEQ ID NOs:25 and 26) and primers designed to anneal to the cDNA sequence (SEQ ID NOs:112, 120, 121, and 122).

5-RSA-2 GGAAAGAGTAATTGATCAGAGCCATC (SEQ ID NO:120)
5-RSA-4 CGCCGAAGCCTCTCGCCTCACATTTCC (SEQ ID NO:121)
3-RSA-4 GGAAATGTGAGGCGAGAGGCTTCGGCG (SEQ ID NO:122)
The polynucleotide sequences of clones 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, and 26 are set out in SEQ ID NO:123-128, respectively.

Clones 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26 and clone *RsaI* were aligned using the SequencherTM program. The polynucleotide sequence of the cDNA clones confirmed that there were no introns present in the *RsaI* clone sequence. Base pairs 1-596 of clones 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, and 26 were compiled into a consensus nucleotide sequence with bp 59-596 of clone *RsaI* that is designated 5'-RSA/cDNA and is set out in SEQ ID NO:129. The polynucleotide sequence of 5'-RSA/cDNA does not include nucleotide sequence 3' to base pair 597 of clones 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, which is discussed below. The polynucleotide sequence of 5'-RSA/cDNA also does not include bp 1-58 of clone *RsaI*, as this nucleotide sequence was not confirmed in the cDNA clone sequence. In the consensus nucleotide sequence of 5'-RSA/cDNA, every base pair was present at the corresponding position in 6 of the 7 clones, except nucleotide position 47 in which the consensus base pair was present at the corresponding position in 4 of the 7 clones.

The alignment of clones 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, and 26 identified a difference in the nucleotide sequence 3' to base pair 597 (reference position in SEQ ID NOs:123-128). All of the aligned clones contain one copy of a 10 base pair sequence (GAGCTGGCAG; SEQ ID NO:130) located at nt 588-597 (SEQ ID NOs:123-128). Clones 19 and 26 have a second copy of the sequence GAGCTGGCAG repeated

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directly adjacent to the first copy (nt 598-607) (SEO ID NOs:124 and 128). Clone Rsal, clone Tru9I, and clone Bfal also have two copies of the sequence GAGCTGGCAG directly adjacent to each other (nt 646-665 in clone Rsal, (SEO ID NO:115); nt 227-246 in clone Tru9I (SEQ ID NO:113); and nt 80-99 in clone BfaI (SEQ ID NO:117)). Clones 18, 20, 24, and 25 do not have the second copy of the sequence GAGCTGGCAG. The presence or absence of the second copy of the sequence GAGCTGGCAG could result from an error in PCR amplification caused by Taq polymerase. Direct sequencing of genomic DNA can be used to verify this prediction. The presence or absence of the second copy of the sequence GAGCTGGCAG could also be caused by replication and/or repair proteins present in the bacteria used to propagate the cloned DNA. Direct sequencing of PCR products can be used to verify this prediction. The presence or absence of the second copy of the sequence GAGCTGGCAG could also result from alternative 3'-splice acceptor usage. This possibility seems unlikely since the sequences surrounding the GAGCTGGCAG sequence do not show high resemblance to the consensus sequence for exon/intron/exon borders [Lewin, supra]. In addition, clones generated from PCR amplification of genomic DNA have been isolated that contain only one copy of the GAGCTGGCAG sequence (Genomic 1X; SEQ ID NO:131) as well as clones containing two copies of the GAGCTGGCAG sequence (clones RsaI (SEQ ID NO:115) Tru9I (SEQ ID NO:113) and BfaI (SEQ ID NO:117)). The presence or absence of the second copy of the sequence GAGCTGGCAG may also be a polymorphism present in the human population. In this case, expression of a long and short form of the TANK2 protein would be possible, as discussed below.

The presence of two copies of the sequence GAGCTGGCAG produces a long form of the TANK2 protein. Clones 19, 26, RsaI, Tru9I, and BfaI were aligned with 5'-RSA/cDNA and 2B.1/2D.1/30B.2A/5'-RACE using the Sequencher™ program. A consensus polynucleotide sequence designated tankyrase2-long was developed from the alignment and is set out in SEQ ID NO:132. The sequence of tankyrase2-long was determined to have an ORF from nt 103-4386, with the first methionine beginning at nt 229. An in-frame stop codon (beginning at nt 100) was present upstream of the putative initiating methionine. Assuming that this residue is the

initiating methionine, the ORF of tankyrase2-long encodes a protein of 1385 amino acids (designated TANK2-LONG; SEQ ID NO:133) with a predicted molecular weight of 149,892 Da.

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The presence of one copy of the sequence GAGCTGGCAG produces a short form of the TANK2 protein. Clones 18, 20, 24, and 25 were aligned with 5'-RSA/cDNA and 2B.1/2D.1/30B.2A/5'-RACE using the Sequencher™ program. A consensus polynucleotide sequence designated tankyrase2-short was developed from the alignment and is set out in SEQ ID NO:134. The sequence of tankyrase2-short was determined to have an ORF from nt 513-4376, with the first methionine beginning at nt 876. An in frame stop codon (beginning at nt 510) was present upstream of the putative initiating methionine. Assuming this residue to be the initiating methionine, the ORF of tankyrase2-short encoded a 1166 amino acid protein (designated TANK2-SHORT; SEQ ID NO:135) with a predicted molecular weight of 126,908 Da. TANK2-SHORT is 219 amino acids shorter at the amino terminal end than TANK2-LONG. The putative initiating methionine of TANK2-SHORT corresponds to a methionine at position 120 of TANK2-LONG. Excluding the first 219 amino acids of TANK2-LONG, TANK2-LONG and TANK2-SHORT are identical.

The tankyrase1 gene (SEQ ID NO:3) encodes a protein TANK1 (SEQ ID NO:4) containing a carboxyl-terminal catalytic domain that has homology to the catalytic domain of human PARP1. The polynucleotide sequence of parp1 is set out in SEQ ID NO:136, and the amino acid sequence of PARP1 is set out in SEQ ID NO:137. The catalytic domain of TANK1 (aa 1176-1314 of SEQ ID NO:4) is homologous to the catalytic domain of PARP1 (aa 854-1014 of SEQ ID NO:137) and contains PARP catalytic activity (Smith et al., *supra*). Similarly, the putative catalytic domain of TANK2-LONG (aa 1242-1382 of SEQ ID NO:133) and TANK2-SHORT (aa 1023-1161 of SEQ ID NO:135) is highly homologous to the catalytic domain of TANK1 (130 of 139 amino acids are the same; 94% identity).

The central domain of TANK1 contains 24 ankyrin repeats, indicating that TANK1 might belong to the ankyrin family of proteins that bridge integral membrane proteins to the cytoskeleton [Bennett, *J Biol Chem* 267: 8703-6 (1992)]. The ankyrin

repeat domain of TANK1 (aa 181-1110 of SEQ ID NO:4) is significantly homologous to a central domain of TANK2-LONG (aa 242-1078 of SEQ ID NO:133) and TANK2-SHORT (aa 23-859 of SEQ ID NO:135) (692 of 837 amino acids are the same; 83% identity).

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Within the ankyrin repeat domain of TANK1 is a binding site for the telomeric repeat binding factor-1 (TRF1) (Smith et al., *supra*) that functions to regulate the length of telomeres [van Steensel and de Lange, *Nature* 385:740-3 (1997)]. The TRF1 binding domain of TANK1 (aa 436-797 of SEQ ID NO:4) is significantly homologous to a region of TANK2-LONG (aa 497-858 of SEQ ID NO:133) and TANK2-SHORT (aa 278-639 of SEQ ID NO:135) (297 of 364 amino acids are the same; 82% identity).

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TANK1 also contains a sterile alpha module (SAM) domain [Smith et al., supra] that is thought to be involved in protein-protein interactions [Ponting, Protein Sci 4: 1928-30 (1995); Schultz et al., Protein Sci 6: 249-53 (1997)]. A region of TANK2-LONG (aa 1089-1154 of SEQ ID NO:133) and TANK2-SHORT (aa 870-935 of SEQ ID NO:135) is homologous to the SAM domain of TANK1 (aa 1023-1088 of SEQ ID NO:4) (50 of 66 amino acids are the same; 76% identity).

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A comparison of several putative functional domains of TANK2 (catalytic domain, ankyrin repeats, TRF-1 binding domain, and SAM domain) with TANK1 is discussed above. The additional amino terminal sequence contained in TANK2-LONG (all residues amino terminal to the ankyrin repeats, i.e., aa 1-241 of SEQ ID NO:133) allows for a comparison with the amino terminus of TANK1. The amino terminus of TANK1 contains homopolymeric runs of histidines, prolines, and serines (HPS domain, i.e., aa 1-180 of SEQ ID NO:4) [Smith et al., *supra*]. The amino terminus of TANK2-LONG does not contain a HPS domain nor is it significantly homologous with the amino terminus of TANK1. The amino terminus of TANK2-LONG is also 61 amino acid residues longer than TANK1 and is composed of 48.1% non-polar residues, 32.4% polar residues, and 19.5% charged residues.

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TANK2-SHORT is 219 amino acid residues shorter than TANK2-LONG and only contains 22 amino acid residues amino terminal to the ankyrin repeats.

Interestingly, the *Drosophila melanogaster* tankyrase gene (GenBank® Accession No.

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AF132196; SEQ ID NO:138) encodes a putative protein designated dTANK (SEQ ID NO:139) that only contains 21 amino acid residues amino terminal to its ankyrin repeats. The amino terminal ends of TANK2-SHORT and dTANK are not significantly homologous, although the two proteins do share homology in the other putative functional domains discussed above. The catalytic domain of TANK2-SHORT (aa 1023-1161 of SEQ ID NO:135) is homologous to a region of dTANK (aa 1033-1171 of SEQ ID NO:139) (113 of 139 amino acids are the same; 81% identity). The putative ankyrin repeat domain of TANK2-SHORT (aa 23-859 of SEQ ID NO:135) is significantly homologous to a central domain of dTANK (aa 22-875 SEQ ID NO:139) (545 of 858 amino acids are the same; 64% identity). The putative TRF1 binding domain of TANK2-SHORT (aa 278-639 of SEQ ID NO:135) is significantly homologous to a region of dTANK (aa 277-633 SEQ ID NO:139) (241 of 364 amino acids are the same; 66% identity). The putative SAM domain of TANK2-SHORT (aa 870-935 of SEQ ID NO:135) is significantly homologous to a region of dTANK (aa 886-951 of SEQ ID NO:139) (31 of 66 amino acids are the same; 66% identity).

EXAMPLE 3

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Preparation of Antibodies Immunoreactive with TANK2 Polypeptides

The present invention provides for antibodies with specificity for TANK2 polypeptides. Antibodies to TANK2 may be produced by any method known in the art typically including, for example, the immunization of laboratory animals with preparations of purified native TANK2, purified recombinant TANK2, purified recombinant fragments of TANK2, or synthetic peptides derived from the TANK2 predicted amino acid sequence. To maximize the probability of obtaining antibodies with appropriate specificity for TANK2, regions of the polypeptide may be selected for use as an immunogen based upon differences in those regions between TANK1 and TANK2. For example, alignment of TANK1 and TANK2 demonstrates that a region consisting of aa 969-974 of TANK1 (SEQ ID NO:4) is substantially different from the corresponding region (aa 1030-1042) of TANK2-LONG (SEQ ID NO:133). In addition, the amino terminal domains of TANK1 (aa 1-180 of SEQ ID NO:4) and TANK2-LONG (aa 1-241 of SEQ ID NO:133) are substantially different, as discussed

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above. These regions can be expressed as truncated polypeptides in an appropriate expression system for use as immunogen or to test polyclonal or monoclonal antibody preparations. Similar approaches can be applied to other regions of the TANK2 polypeptide. Likewise, synthetic peptides can be made to correspond to various regions of differences and such peptides can be utilized to generate specific polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies by methods known in the art. For examples, see discussions in Harlow et al. (1988), *supra*.

Alignment of TANK1 and TANK2 indicated that a region of TANK2-LONG consisting of aa 1030-1042 (SEQ ID NO:133) was substantially different than the corresponding region of TANK1 (aa 969-974 of SEQ ID NO:4). A peptide, designated ICEC #2, having this TANK2 sequence, was synthesized by AnaSpec Inc. (San Jose, CA) for use as an immunogen in antibody development. Peptide ICEC #2 was conjugated to KLH using Imject® Maleimide Activated Carrier Proteins (Pierce, #77106) following the manufacturer's protocol.

Each of four 6 to 12 week old Balb/c mice were pre-bled on day 0 and immunized by subcutaneous injection of 50 μg per mouse of KLH-ICEC-2 peptide in Freund's complete adjuvant. Subsequent boosts were made on day 21 and 42 in Freund's incomplete adjuvant. Mice were test bled on day 52 and the bleeds were screened by ELISA, using standard methods, on plates coated with KLH-ICEC-2 peptide. Specific antibody was detected using goat anti-mouse IgG(fc) horseradish peroxidase (HRP) conjugate. Mouse #3616 was given pre-fusion boosts on day 118 and 119 with 50 μg KLH-ICEC-2 peptide in PBS. The spleen was removed and fused on day 122.

Splenocytes were fused to NS-1 cells in a ratio of 5:1 by standard methods using polyethylene glycol 1500 (Boehringer Mannheim/Roche Molecular Biochemicals) [Harlow et al. (1988), *supra*]. The fused cells were resuspended in 250 mL RPMI containing 15% FBS, 100 mM sodium hypoxanthine, 0.4 mM aminopterin, 16 mM thymidine (HAT) (Gibco BRL, Rockville, MD), 10 units/mL IL-6 (Boehringer Mannheim/Roche Molecular Biochemicals) and 1.5 X 106 murine thymocytes/mL. The suspension was dispensed into twelve and a half 96-well flat bottom tissue culture plates (Corning, United Kingdom) at 200 µL/well. Cells in plates were fed on

days 4, 5, and 6 post fusion by aspirating approximately $100 \mu L$ from each well and adding $100 \mu L$ /well plating medium described above except lacking thymocytes.

Supernatants from the fused cells were screened on day 7-12, initially by ELISA on the immunogen, as described above. To ensure clonality, positive wells chosen from the fusion were subcloned 3 times by limiting dilution, using media lacking aminopterin. Cloning was completed for one fusion, 345C, which remained reactive to the immunizing protein. Isotyping of the antibody was performed by standard ELISA methods, using goat anti-mouse IgG1, IgG2a, IgG2b, and IgG3 HRP conjugates as detecting antibodies. The clone 345C was IgG1.

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Western analysis was also used to test immunoreactivity of 345C to TANK2. 1 X 10⁷ non-proliferating human PBL cells were pelleted by centrifugation and lysed by addition of 0.5 mL Buffer D [0.1% NP 40, 0.1% TX-100, 100 mM KCl, 20 mM HEPES, pH 7.9, 0.2 mM EDTA, 0.2 mM EGTA, 1.0 mM dithiothreitol (DTT), and protease inhibitor cocktail tablets, (Boehringer Mannheim/Roche Molecular Biochemicals)]. Lysates were sonicated (Sonifier® 250, Branson Ultrasonics Corp., Danbury, CT) at 20% output for 30 seconds and clarified in a 4°C microfuge for 5 min and the pellets discarded. Mouse IgG (2.5 μg) or 0.5 mL 345C mAb culture supernatant was added to the lysates and they were incubated for 90 min at 4°C. Immune complexes were collected by precipitation with 30 μL protein G-Agarose slurry (Pierce) with gentle rocking for 30 minutes at 4°C. Pellets were washed 4X in Buffer D, resuspended in 25 μL 1X SDS Sample buffer [50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 6.8, 2% SDS, 0.1% bromophenol blue, 10% glycerol, and 100 mM DDT], and heated for 5 min at 100°C.

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Samples were electrophoresed on 8% Tris-Glycine polyacrylamide gels (Novex, San Diego, CA) at 60 mA for 30 min, as described by the manufacturer. Gels were transferred to Immobilon-P transfer membrane (Millipore, Bedford, MA) using a Bio-Rad (Hercules, CA) semi-dry blotting apparatus at 150 mA for 90 min as described by the manufacturer. Blots were then blocked in TBST buffer (Tris buffered saline, pH 7.5 and 0.5% Tween®) containing 5.0% nonfat dry milk for 20-30 min at room temperature. Primary mAb 345C culture supernatant was then added at a 1:2 dilution to TBST containing 1.0% nonfat dry milk and blots were incubated at

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room temperature for 90 min. Following 4 washes with TBST, secondary antibody (goat anti-mouse IgG HRP conjugate, Bio-Rad) was added at a 1/3,000 dilution in TBST containing 1.0% nonfat dry milk and blots were incubated for 30 min at room temperature. Blots were again washed 4X in TBST followed by incubation in ECL detection reagents (Amersham Life Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden) as described by the manufacturer, followed by exposure to X-ray film. Positive signals of approximately the expected size for TANK2-LONG and TANK2-SHORT were obtained. The entire procedure is repeated to obtain more strongly immunoreactive monoclonal antibodies.

10 EXAMPLE 4

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Analysis of Tank2 Expression by Northern Blot Hybridization

In order to identify cell and tissue types that express tankyrase2 mRNA, Northern blot analysis was performed using commercially prepared multi-tissue Northern blots (Clontech). The DNA probe template was amplified by PCR using a primer (5-Tank2-15; SEQ ID NO:140) corresponding to the sense strand of FB2B.1 polynucleotide sequence (nt 2330-2349 of SEQ ID NO:88) and a primer (3-Tank2-18; SEQ ID NO:141) corresponding to the antisense strand of FB2B.1 polynucleotide sequence (nt 2656-2675 of SEQ ID NO:88).

5-Tank2-15 GGCCTGAAGGTATGGTCGAT

(SEQ ID NO:140)

3-Tank2-18 TGAGGGCATTACAGTTTGTT

(SEQ ID NO:141)

The PCR reaction contained 100 ng FB2B.1 cDNA, 0.25 μM each primer, 0.20 mM dNTPs, 1X PCR buffer, and 1 μL of Clontech Advantage® polymerase mix. The reactions were performed in a GeneAmp® PCR System 9700 with the following steps: 1) 1 cycle at 94°C for 1 min; 2) 30 cycles of 94°C for 30 sec, 60°C for 30 sec, and 72°C for 30 sec; and 3) 1 cycle at 72°C for 7 min. The PCR fragment (designated Tank2-Nprobe; SEQ ID NO:142) was isolated using gel electrophoresis and a QIAquick® kit as directed. Tank2-Nprobe was labeled with ³²P with a Random Primed DNA Labeling Kit (Boehringer Mannheim/Roche Molecular Biochemicals) as directed and used to probe Clontech multi-tissue Northern blots. Prehybridization with Clontech's ExpressHyb™ DNA Hybridization solution was performed at 68°C for 30 min. Hybridization with labeled probe was performed for 1 hr at 68°C in

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ExpressHyb™. The blots were washed three times at room temperature in buffer containing 2X SSC and 0.05% SDS and then washed two times at 50°C in buffer containing 0.1X SSC and 0.1% SDS prior to autoradiography.

The tissue Northern blot contained an approximately 6.3 kb band whose signal was strongest in placenta, PBL, ovary, and spleen and was present in pancreas, kidney, skeletal muscle, liver, lung, brain, heart, colon, small intestine, testis, prostate, and thymus.

EXAMPLE 5

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10 Analysis of Tank2 Expression by in situ Hybridization

Expression of tankyrase2 was examined in tissue sections by *in situ* hybridization as described below.

Preparation of probes

A probe for tankyrase2 *in situ* hybridization was generated using procedures routinely practiced in the art. A primer (5-Tank2-15p; SEQ ID NO:143) corresponding to the sense strand of FB2B.1 polynucleotide sequence (nt 2330-2349 of SEQ ID NO:88) and a primer (3-Tank2-18p; SEQ ID NO:144) corresponding to the antisense strand of FB2B.1 polynucleotide sequence (nt 2656-2675 of SEQ ID NO:88) were synthesized for use in a PCR reaction using FB2B.1 as the template. 5-Tank2-15p GCCGAATTCGGCCTGAAGGTATGGTCGAT

(SEQ ID NO:143)

3-Tank2-18p GCCGAATTCTAGATGAGGGCATTACAGTTTGTT (SEQ ID NO:144)

The PCR reaction contained 100 ng FB2B.1 cDNA, 0.5 μM each primer, 0.25 mM dNTPs, 1X PCR buffer, and 2.5 U of *PfuTurbo®* polymerase mix (Stratagene). The reactions were performed in a GeneAmp® PCR System 9700 with the following steps: 1) 1 cycle at 94°C for 1 min; 2) 25 cycles of 94°C for 30 sec, 55°C for 1 min, and 72°C for 1 min; and 3) 1 cycle at 72°C for 7 min. The PCR fragment was digested with *Eco*RI, isolated using gel electrophoresis and a QlAquick® kit, and subcloned into a Bluescript® vector (Stratagene). The clone, designated Tank2-

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ISprobe, was sequenced with the M13 primers designed to anneal to the vector (SEQ ID NOs:25 and 26) and the sequence is set out in SEQ ID NO:145. Tank2-ISprobe was digested with *Xho*I and transcribed (see below) with T3 polymerase to generate an antisense probe. A sense probe was generated by digesting Tank2-ISprobe with *Bam*HI and transcribing with T7 polymerase.

To compare the tissue expression of tankyrase2 with tankyrase1, a tankyrase1 probe was generated. The tankyrase1 probe corresponds to a region in the 3' untranslated sequence of the tankyrase1 gene. The 3' untranslated sequence of tankyrase1, designated 3-Tank1UT, is set out in SEQ ID NO:146. A primer (5-Tank1-7p; SEQ ID NO:147) corresponding to the sense strand of 3-Tank1UT polynucleotide sequence (nt 407-426 of SEQ ID NO:146) and a primer (3-Tank1-13p; SEQ ID NO:148) corresponding to the antisense strand of 3-Tank1UT polynucleotide sequence (nt 742-767 of SEQ ID NO:146) were synthesized for use in a PCR reaction using 3-Tank1UT as the template.

5-Tank1-7p GCCGAATTCCTTGTTTTTGATTTGCCAGA (SEQ ID NO:147)
3-Tank1-13p GCCGAATTCCGGCTTTGACTTCTCTGAATTTAGG
(SEQ ID NO:148)

The PCR reaction contained 100 ng 3-Tank1UT cDNA, 0.5 μM each primer, 0.25 mM dNTPs, 1X PCR buffer, and 2.5 U of *PfuTurbo*® polymerase mix (Stratagene). The reactions were performed in a GeneAmp® PCR System 9700 with the following steps: 1) 1 cycle at 94°C for 1 min; 2) 30 cycles of 94°C for 30 sec, 55°C for 1 min, and 72°C for 1 min; and 3) 1 cycle at 72°C for 7 min. The PCR fragment was digested with *Eco*RI, isolated using gel electrophoresis and a QIAquick® kit, and subcloned into a Bluescript® vector (Stratagene). The clone, designated Tank1-ISprobe, was sequenced with the M13 primers (SEQ ID NOs:25 and 26) and the sequence is set out in SEQ ID NO:149. Tank1-ISprobe was digested with *Bam*HI and transcribed with T7 polymerase to generate an antisense probe. A sense probe was generated by digesting Tank1-ISprobe with *Xho*I and transcribing with T3 polymerase.

The Tank1-IS probe and Tank2-ISprobe were transcribed using a RNA Transcription kit (Stratagene) in a reaction containing 5 µL of 5X transcription buffer,

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30 mM DTT, 0.8mM each ATP, CTP, GTP, 40 U RNase Block II, 12.5 U T3 or T7 polymerase, 300 ng linearized plasmid template, and 50 μ Ci ³⁵S-UTP (greater than 1000 Ci/mmol, Amersham, Arlington Heights, IL). The mixture was incubated at 37°C for 1 hr, after which the template DNA was removed by addition of 1 μ L of RNase-free DNase I (Stratagene) and incubated for 15 min at 37°C. A Quick Spin G50 RNA column (5' \rightarrow 3' Inc., Boulder, CO) was prepared according to the manufacturer's suggested protocol. Twenty-five microliters (25 μ L) of dH₂O was added to the probe and it was placed in the center of the column and the column centrifuged for 4 min at 1100 rpm in a desk top centrifuge. The column flow-through was mixed with 50 μ L dH₂O, 2 μ L of a 10mg/mL tRNA solution, 10 μ L 3 M sodium acetate, and 200 μ L 100% ethanol (VWR, So. Plainfield, NJ) and the resulting mixture was incubated at -20°C overnight. The probe solution was centrifuged for 15 min at 4°C, the supernatant was removed, and the pellet was resuspended in 40 μ L 1X TBE [90 mM Tris-Borate and 2 mM EDTA (pH 8.0)] containing 1 μ L of 0.1 M DTT. The probe was stored at -70°C until the *in situ* hybridization was performed.

Preparation of tissue samples and in situ hybridization

Tissues (National Disease Research Interchange, Philadelphia, PA and Cooperative Human Tissue Network, Philadelphia, PA) were sectioned at 6 μm and placed on Superfrost® Plus slides (VWR). Sections were fixed for 20 min at 4°C in 4% paraformaldehyde (Sigma, St. Louis, MO). The slides were rinsed in three changes of 1X CMF-PBS, dehydrated with three successive washes with 70% ethanol, 95% ethanol, and 100% ethanol, and dried for 30 min at room temperature. The slides were placed in 70% formamide (J.T. Baker, Phillpsburg, NJ) in 2X SSC for 2 min at 70°C, rinsed in 2X SSC at 4°C, dehydrated through 70%, 95%, and 100% ethanol washes, and dried for 30 min at room temperature. Slides were placed in an airtight box containing a piece of filter paper saturated with box buffer containing 50% formamide in 4X SSC. The probes, as described above, were individually prepared by mixing 4 X 10⁵ cpm/ tissue section with 5 μL of a 10 mg/mL tRNA solution per section and heating the mixture at 95°C for 3 min. Ice-cold rHB2 buffer [10% dextran sulfate (Sigma), 50% formamide, 100 mM DTT (Bochringer

Mannheim/Roche Molecular Biochemicals), 0.3 M NaCl (Sigma), 20 mM Tris, pH 7.5, 5 mM EDTA (Sigma), and 1X Denhardt's solution (Sigma)] was added to the probe mixture to bring the final volume to 60 μL/section. The probe solution was then added to the tissue sections. The slides were incubated at 50°C for 12-16 hr. Following hybridization, the slides were washed once in 4X SSC containing 10 mM DTT for 1 hr at room temperature, once in 50% deionized formamide, 1X SSC, and 1 mM DTT for 40 min at 60°C, once in 2X SSC for 30 min at room temperature, and once in 0.1X SSC for 30 min at room temperature. The sections were dehydrated through 70%, 95%, and 100% ethanol washes and air dried for 30 min. The slides were dipped in Kodak (Rochester, NY) NTB2 nuclear emulsion at 45°C for 3 hr at room temperature in the dark and stored in the dark at 4°C with desiccant until time of development.

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The slides were rinsed in dH₂O and stained with hematoxylin and eosin by transfer of the slides through a series of the following steps: 5 min in formaldehyde/alcohol (100 mL formaldehyde, 900 mL 80% ethanol); three rinses in water for a total of 2 min; 5 min in 0.75% Harris hematoxylin (Sigma); three rinses in water for a total of 2 min; one dip in 1% HCl/50% ethanol; one rinse in water; four dips in 1% lithium carbonate; 10 min in tap water; 2 min in 0.5% eosin (Sigma); three rinses in water for a total of 2 min; 2 min in 70% ethanol; three 1 min rinses in 95% ethanol; two 1 min rinses in 100% ethanol; and two 2 min rinses in xylene. Slides were mounted with cytoseal 60 (Stephens Scientific, Riverdale, NJ).

The signals obtained with the antisense tankyrase1 or antisense tankyrase2 probes were compared to the control signals obtained by the respective sense probes and any signal specific to the antisense tankyrase1 or antisense tankyrase2 probe was assumed to represent tankyrase1 or tankyrase2 expression, respectively. Both tankyrase1 and tanyrase2 signal was detected in most areas of the human testis, including the spermatogonia and spermatocytes. Tankyrase1 signal was detected in the red pulp of the human spleen while tankyrase2 signal was detected in the white pulp of the human spleen. The probes for tankyrase1 and tankyrase2 are used to detect expression in other tissues in a similar manner. Tankyrase1 signal was detected uniformly in mouse embryo, with the highest signal present in the skin. Tankyrase2

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signal was also detected uniformly in mouse embryo, with the highest signal present in the mesenchymal areas and in the brain.

EXAMPLE 6

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Identification of a Tankyrase2 Binding Partner

As described above, TANK1 interacts with the telomere-specific DNA binding protein TRF1 [Smith et al., (1998), *supra*]. The polynucleotide sequence of TRF1 is set out in SEQ ID NO:150, and the amino acid sequence of TRF1 is set out in SEQ ID NO:151. The yeast two-hybrid system [Hollenburg et al., *Mol Cell Biol* 15:3813-22 (1995)] was used to determine if TANK2 also interacts with TRF1. In this yeast two-hybrid system, the yeast strain L40 has been engineered to contain multiple LexA binding sites upstream of the *HIS3* and beta-galactosidase genes. Interaction of one protein fused to LexA (created in the BTM116 vector) with a second protein fused to the VP16 activation domain (created in the VP16 vector) results in the expression of *HIS3*, allowing yeast growth in media lacking histidine. Interaction of the two proteins also results in the expression of the beta-galactosidase gene, which can be measured in a colorometric assay [Breeden and Nasmyth, *Cold Spring Harbor Symp Quant Biol* 643-650 (1985)]

The TANK1 binding domain of TRF1, here designated TRF1-TankBD, has been mapped to an amino terminal region of TRF1. TRF1-TankBD was amplified by PCR using a primer (5-TRF1; SEQ ID NO:152) corresponding to the sense strand of TRF1 polynucleotide sequence (nt 1-24 of SEQ ID NO:150) and a primer (3-TRF1; SEQ ID NO:153) corresponding to the antisense strand of TRF1 polynucleotide sequence (nt 184-201 of SEQ ID NO:150).

25 5-TRF1 GCCCCGGGGATCCTCATGGCGGAGGATGTTTCCTCAGCG
(SEQ ID NO:152)

3-TRF1 TCCCGGGGATCCTCACACCAGGCCCGCGTCCTC
(SEQ ID NO:153)

The PCR reaction contained 5 μL Clontech human testis Marathon®-Ready cDNA, 0.20 μM each primer, 0.20 mM dNTPs, 1X PCR buffer, and 1 μL of Clontech Advantage® polymerase mix. The reactions were performed in a GeneAmp® PCR

System 9700 with the following steps: 1) 1 cycle at 94°C for 1 min; 2) 30 cycles of 94°C for 30 sec, 60°C for 30 sec, and 72°C for 30 sec; and 3) 1 cycle at 72°C for 7 min. The PCR fragment was digested with *BamH*1, isolated using gel electrophoresis and a QIAquick® kit as directed, and subcloned into the BTM116 vector. TRF1-TankBD was sequenced with the M13 reverse primer designed to anneal to the vector (SEQ ID NO:26) and a primer designed to anneal to the cDNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:153). The polynucleotide sequence of TRF1-TankBD is set out in SEQ ID NO:154 and the amino acid sequence is set out in SEQ ID NO:155.

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As described above, the TRF1 binding domain of TANK1 is very homologous to a region of TANK2 comprised of aa 497-858 of SEQ ID NO:133. The polynucleotide region corresponding to this domain of TANK2, designated Tank2-TRF1BD, was amplified in a PCR reaction with a primer (5-T2/TRF1BD; SEQ ID NO:156) corresponding to the sense strand of the tank2 polynucleotide sequence (nt 1717-1742 of SEQ ID NO:132) and a primer (3-T2/TRF1BD; SEQ ID NO:157) corresponding to the antisense strand of the tank2 polynucleotide sequence (nt 2765-2805 of SEQ ID NO:132).

5-T2/TRF1BD CGCAGGATCCCCTTCACTCCTCTTCATGAGGCAGCTTC (SEQ ID NO:156)

3-T2/TRF1BD GGATCCGCTAAATATCTGTATCTCCATCTTTAACAA
GATCCAAAGGAG (SEQ ID NO:157)

The PCR reaction contained 5 μL Clontech human testis Marathon®-Ready cDNA, 0.5 μM each primer, 0.25 mM dNTPs, 1X PCR buffer, and 2.5 U of *PfuTurbo*® polymerase mix (Stratagene). The reactions were performed in a GeneAmp® PCR System 9700 with the following steps: 1) 1 cycle at 94°C for 1 min; 2) 30 cycles of 94°C for 30 sec, 55°C for 2 min, and 72°C for 2 min; and 3) 1 cycle at 72°C for 7 min. The PCR fragment was isolated using gel electrophoresis and a QIAquick® kit as directed, and subcloned into the pCR-BluntIITM-TOPO® vector (Invitrogen). Tank2-TRF1BD was digested from the pCR-BluntIITM-TOPO® with *Bam*HI, and subcloned into the VP16 vector. The Tank2-TRF1BD clone was sequenced with primers designed to adhere to the vector sequence: M13 forward (SEQ ID NO:25) and 009 (SEQ ID NO:158).

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009 GCCGACTTCGAGTTTGAGCAG

(SEQ ID NO:158)

The polynucleotide sequence is set out in SEQ ID NO:159 and the amino acid sequence is set out in SEQ ID NO:160.

Co-transformation of L40 with the TRF1-TankBD and Tank2-TRF1BD plasmids indicated that like TANK1, TANK2 binds to TRF1.

EXAMPLE 7

Measurement of TANK2 Biological Activity

Construction of Expression Plasmids

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The primary structure of the tankyrase2 polypeptide suggests that TANK2, like TANK1, will have poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase activity. The PARP activity of TANK2, or some substructure thereof, can be measured by the ability of that component to incorporate the ADP-ribose unit from NAD into polymers of ADP-ribose coupled to a protein substrate. For example, TANK1 adds polymers of ADP-ribose to the TRF-1 protein in molecular assays [Smith et al., *supra*]. TANK2 is expected to also perform this function and/or to ADP-ribosylate another substrate or substrates. The demonstration of such activity on a given substrate is readily accomplished by the skilled artisan [see, for example, Smith et al., *supra*].

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Structural differences in TANK1 and TANK2 suggest the possibility that TANK2 may have different protein substrate specificity than does TANK1. As demonstrated by the observation that TANK1 binds to TRF-1 and poly ADP-ribosylates TRF-1, it is anticipated that protein substrates of TANK2 can be identified by their ability to bind to TANK2. Additional substrates that bind TANK2 can be identified by a number of methods as described elsewhere in this application.

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A fusion protein, designated PARP1A/TANK2B, containing aa 1-662 of PARP1 (SEQ ID NO:137) fused upstream of aa 996-1385 of TANK2 (SEQ ID NO:133) was used in the measurement of TANK2 poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase activity. PARP1A/TANK2B contained the DNA binding domain (aa 1-373 of SEQ ID NO:137) and automodification domain (aa 373-525 of SEQ ID NO:137) of PARP1 and the putative catalytic domain of TANK2 (aa 1242-1382 of SEQ ID NO:133).

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The PARP1A piece of the fusion protein was amplified by PCR using a primer (Sal-PARP1; SEQ ID NO:161) corresponding to the sense strand of parp1 polynucleotide sequence (nt 1-30 of SEQ ID NO:136) and a primer (revMlu-PARP1; SEQ ID NO:162) corresponding to the antisense strand of parp1 polynucleotide sequence (nt 1957-1985 of SEQ ID NO:136).

Sal-PARP1 CGTCGACCCATGGCGGAGTCTTCGGATAAGCTCTATCGA
(SEQ ID NO:161)

revMlu-PARP1

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GGAAACGCGTTTGGTGCCAGGATTTACTGTCAGCTTCTT

10 (SEQ ID NO:162)

The PCR reaction contained 0.5 μL of human thymus and testis QUICK-CloneTM cDNA (Clontech), 0.25 μM each primer, 0.20 mM dNTPs, 1X PCR buffer, and 1 μL of Clontech Advantage® polymerase mix. The reactions were performed in a GeneAmp® (PE Applied Biosystems) with the following steps: 1) 1 cycle at 94°C for 1 min; 2) 30 cycles of 94°C for 30 sec, 60°C for 2 min, and 72°C for 2 min; and 3) 1 cycle at 72°C for 7 min. The PCR fragment (designated parp1A) was isolated using gel electrophoresis and a QIAquick® kit as directed. Parp1A was subcloned into the pTrcHis2TM-TOPO® vector (Invitrogen) as directed. Parp1A was digested from pTrcHis2TM-TOPO® with *Sal*1 and *Mlu*I, the fragment isolated using gel electrophoresis and a QIAquick® kit, and saved for further subcloning described below.

The TANK2B piece of the fusion protein was amplified by PCR using a primer (forMlu-TANK2; SEQ ID NO:163) corresponding to the sense strand of tank2 polynucleotide sequence (nt 3214-3240 of SEQ ID NO:132) and a primer (TANK2-Strep-Not; SEQ ID NO:164) corresponding to the antisense strand of tank2 polynucleotide sequence (nt 4350-4383 of SEQ ID NO:132).

ForMlu-TANK2

CTTAAACGCGTTGAAGGACAAACACCTTTAGATTTAGTT

(SEQ ID NO:163)

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TANK2-Strep-Not
GTCGAAAGCGGCCGCTTAGCCTCCGAACTGTGGATGCC
TCCACGCTCCATCGACCATACCTTCAGGCCTCATAATCTGG

(SEQ ID NO:164)

The PCR reaction contained 100 ng 2B.1 cDNA, 0.25 μM each primer, 0.20 mM dNTPs, 1X PCR buffer, and 1 μL of Clontech Advantage® polymerase mix. The reactions were performed in a GeneAmp® PCR System 9700 with the following steps: 1) 1 cycle at 94°C for 1 min; 2) 30 cycles of 94°C for 30 sec, 60°C for 2 min, and 72°C for 2 min; and 3) 1 cycle at 72°C for 7 min. The PCR fragment (designated tank2B) was isolated using gel electrophoresis and a QIAquick® kit as directed. Tank2B was subcloned into the pCDNA3.1/NT-GFP-TOPO® vector (Invitrogen) as directed. Tank2B was digested from pCDNA3.1/NT-GFP-TOPO® with *Mlu*I and *Not*I and subcloned with *SalI/Mlu*I digested parp1A (see above) into a pFASTBAC vector (Gibco BRL), which had previously been digested with *Sal*I and *Not*I. The resultant plasmid was designated pFB-PARP1A/TANK2B.

pFB-PARP1A/TANK2B was sequenced with primers designed to anneal to the vector sequence (SEQ ID NOs:165-166) and primers designed to anneal to the cDNA sequence (SEQ ID NOs:55, 60, and 66, *supra*, and SEQ ID NOs:167-176). Vector Primers

20	FastBac for	TTTGTTCGCCCAGACTC	(SEQ ID NO:165)
	FastBac rev	TATGTTTCAGGTTCAGGGGGAG	(SEQ ID NO:166)
	cDNA Primer	<u>s</u>	
	P1	GCGGAAGCTGGAGGAGTGAC	(SEQ ID NO:167)
	P2	GTCACTCCTCCAGCTTCCGC	(SEQ ID NO:168)
25	P3	AAGCCCTGAAGAAGCAGCTC	(SEQ ID NO:169)
	P4	GAGCTGCTTCTTCAGGGCTT	(SEQ ID NO:170)
	P5	CAGACACCCAACCGGAAGGA	(SEQ ID NO:171)
	P6	TCCTTCCGGTTGGGTGTCTG	(SEQ ID NO:172)
	P 7	TCCGCCTCCACCAAGAGCCT	(SEQ ID NO:173)
30	P8	AGGCTCTTGGTGGAGGCGGA	(SEQ ID NO:174)
	P9	TGGCCTGGTGGACATCGTTA	(SEQ ID NO:175)
	P10	TAACGATGTCCACCAGGCCA	(SEQ ID NO:176)

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The nucleotide sequence of PARP1A/TANK2B is set out in SEQ ID NO:177 and the amino acid sequence of PARP1A/TANK2B is set out in SEQ ID NO:178.

PARP1A/TANK2B consists of the following regions: a HIS tag leader region at aa 1-36; a PARP1 region at aa 37-698; a spacer region at aa 699-700; a TANK2 region at aa 701-1090; and a *Strep*-tag region at aa 1091-1099.

Production of Recombinant Viral Stocks and Protein Purification

PARP1A/TANK2B recombinant viral stock was produced using the FastBac system (Gibco BRL) according to the manufacturer's suggested protocol and protein expression was carried out as follows. Sf9 cells were grown at 27°C in CCM3 medium (Hyclone, Logan, UT) containing 50 U/mL penicillin and 50 μg/mL streptomycin sulfate (Gibco BRL). Exponentially growing cells were infected at a multiplicity of infection of approximately 0.5 virus per cell and incubated for 48 hr. Cells were collected by centrifugation at 1000 X g for 15 min, and the pellets were frozen and stored at -80°C until use.

For protein purification, reagents were obtained from Sigma unless otherwise indicated. Cells were lysed in Lysis buffer [25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 9.0, 50 mM glucose, 10 mM EDTA, 1 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 1 mM PMSF, 100 µM antipain, and 2 µg/mL aprotinin] by sonication. Igepal CA-630 (final concentration of 0.2%), Tween®-20 (final concentration of 0.2%), and NaCl (final concentration of 0.5 M) were added to the Lysis buffer and the samples were agitated for 30 min at 4°C. The supernatants were collected after centrifugation at 20,000 X g for 20 min at 4°C, at which time they were treated with 1 mg/mL protamine sulfate and allowed to stir for 1 hr at 4°C. The supernatants were collected after centrifugation at 4,000 X g for 20 min at 4°C at which time the protein was precipitated with 70% ammonium sulfate. Protein pellets were collected by centrifugation at 20,000 X g for 15 min at 4°C and resuspended in Re-suspension buffer [100 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 0.5 mM EDTA, 10% glycerol, 1 mM PMSF, and 12 mM 2-mercaptoethanol].

Proteins were first purified via the HIS tag using Talon® Superflow metal affinity resin (Clontech) and eluted with 200 mM imidazole (Clontech) as directed. The protein elutions were next purified using a 3-aminobenzamide Affi-Gel® matrix

(Bio-Rad Laboratories) prepared as described elsewhere [D'Amours et al., *Anal Biochem* 249:106-8 (1997)]. Proteins were eluted with 10 mM 3-methoxybenzamide in Elution buffer [50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 0.3 M NaCl, 10 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 1 mM PMSF, 100 μM antipain, and 2 μg/mL aprotinin]. The proteins were dialyzed 4 X in 1 L Dialysis buffer [50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 1 mM DTT, 4 mM MgCl₂, 10 mM EDTA, 1 mM PMSF, and 2 μg/mL aprotinin). Glycerol was added to a final concentration of 10% and the proteins were stored at -80°C.

Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase activity

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For poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase activity assays, reagents were obtained from Sigma unless otherwise indicated. PARP1A/TANK2B (250 ng) protein was incubated for 10 min at room temperature in Assay buffer (total volume of 20 µL) [100 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 10 mM MgCl, 10% glycerol, 1.5 mM DTT (Boehringer Mannheim/Roche Molecular Biochemicals), 2.5 μM unlabeled NAD⁺, 16.7 μg/mL E. coli Strain B DNA, and 0.33 μCi γ-[³²P]-NAD⁺ (NEN, Boston, MA). Reactions were stopped by boiling in SDS running buffer and separated by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE). Autoradiography was used to visualize labeled protein. Addition of poly(ADP-ribose) polymers to protein substrate results in an increase in molecular weight of the protein, and consequently causes the protein to run higher on SDS PAGE. Also, the level of poly(ADP-ribose) polymers added to the protein substrate can vary with each single protein molecule, resulting in labeled proteins with different molecular weights, which appears on the autoradiography film as a ladder or smear [for example, see Smith et al. Science 282:2484-7 (1998)]. PARP1A/TANK2B possessed intrinsic poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase activity as shown by its ability produce poly(ADP-ribose) polymers. The PARP1A/TANK2B poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase reaction produced a ladder of labeled protein from approximately 136 kDa to 250 kDa.

All publications and patent documents cited in this specification are incorporated herein by reference for all that they disclose.

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While the present invention has been described with specific reference to certain preferred embodiments for purposes of clarity and understanding, it will be apparent to the skilled artisan that further changes and modifications may be practiced within the scope of the invention as it is defined in the claims set forth below. Accordingly, no limitations should be placed on the invention other than those specifically recited in the claims.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1. A purified and isolated tankyrase2 polypeptide.
- 2. The polypeptide according to Claim 1, comprising the amino acid sequence defined in SEQ ID NO:133.
- 3. The polypeptide according to Claim 1, comprising the amino acid sequence defined in SEQ ID NO:135.
 - 4. A polynucleotide encoding the polypeptide according to Claim 1.
- 5. The polynucleotide according to Claim 4, comprising the coding region of the nucleotide sequence defined in SEQ ID NO:132.
- 6. The polynucleotide according to Claim 4, comprising the coding region of the nucleotide sequence defined in SEQ ID NO:134.
 - 7. A polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) the polynucleotide according to Claim 4,
 - (b) a polynucleotide complementary to the polynucleotide of (a), and
- (c) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under moderately stringent hybridization conditions to the polynucleotide of (a) or (b).
- 8. The polynucleotide according to Claim 7, wherein the polynucleotide is a DNA molecule or an RNA molecule.
- 9. The polynucleotide according to Claim 8, further comprising a detectable label moiety.

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- 10. An expression construct, comprising the polynucleotide according to Claim 4.
- 11. A host cell transformed or transfected with the expression construct according to Claim 10.
- 12. The polynucleotide according to Claim 4, wherein the polynucleotide is operatively linked to a heterologous promoter.
 - 13. A host cell, comprising the polynucleotide according to Claim 12.
- 14. A method for producing a tankyrase2 polypeptide, comprising the steps of:
- a) growing the host cell according to Claim 11 or 13 under conditions appropriate for expression of the polypeptide; and
- b) isolating the polypeptide from the host cell or the medium in which the host cell is grown.
- 15. An antibody that is specifically immunoreactive with the polypeptide according to Claim 1.
- 16. The antibody according to Claim 15, wherein the antibody is selected from the group consisting of monoclonal antibodies, polyclonal antibodies, single chain antibodies (scFv antibodies), chimeric antibodies, bifunctional/bispecific antibodies, humanized antibodies, human antibodies, CDR-grafted antibodies, Fab fragments, Fab' fragments, F(ab')₂ fragments, and Fv fragments.
 - 17. A cell line that produces an antibody according to Claim 15.
- 18. An anti-idiotype antibody that is specifically immunoreactive with an antibody according to Claim 15.

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- 19. A method for identifying a binding partner of a tankyrase2 polypeptide, comprising:
- a) contacting the tankyrase2 polypeptide with a test compound under conditions that permit binding of the tankyrase2 polypeptide and the test compound;
- b) detecting binding of the test compound and the tankyrase2 polypeptide;
 and
- c) identifying the test compound as a binding partner of the tankyrase2 polypeptide.
- 20. The method according to Claim 19, wherein said specific binding partner selectively or specifically modulates a biological activity of the tankyrase2 polypeptide.
- 21. A method for identifying a specific binding partner of a tankyrase2 polynucleotide, comprising:
- a) contacting the tankyrase2 polynucleotide with a test compound under conditions that permit binding of the tankyrase2 polynucleotide and the test compound;
- b) detecting binding of the test compound and the tankyrase2 polynucleotide; and
- c) identifying the test compound as a specific binding partner of the tankyrase2 polynucleotide.
- 22. The method according to Claim 21, wherein said binding partner selectively or specifically modulates activity of the tankyrase2 polynucleotide.
- 23. A method of treating an animal having a medical condition mediated by poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase activity, comprising administering to said animal a tankyrase2 inhibitory compound in an amount effective for inhibiting tankyrase2 activity in said animal.

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- 24. The method according to Claim 23, wherein said medical condition is associated with growth of neoplastic tissue.
- 25. The method according to Claim 24, wherein said neoplastic tissue is a cancer selected from the group consisting of carcinomas, sarcomas, leukemias, and lymphomas.
- 26. The method according to Claim 25, wherein said cancer is selected from the group consisting of ACTH-producing tumor, acute lymphocytic leukemia, acute nonlymphocytic leukemia, cancer of the adrenal cortex, bladder cancer, brain cancer, breast cancer, cervical cancer, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, chronic myelocytic leukemia, colorectal cancer, cutaneous T-cell lymphoma, endometrial cancer, esophageal cancer, Ewing's sarcoma, gallbladder cancer, hairy cell leukemia, head and neck cancer, Hodgkin's lymphoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, kidney cancer, liver cancer, lung cancer (small and non-small cell), malignant peritoneal effusion, malignant pleural effusion, melanoma, mesothelioma, multiple myeloma, neuroblastoma, glioma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, osteosarcoma, ovarian cancer, ovarian (germ cell) cancer, pancreatic cancer, penile cancer, prostate cancer, retinoblastoma, skin cancer, soft tissue sarcoma, squamous cell carcinomas, stomach cancer, testicular cancer, thyroid cancer, trophoblastic neoplasms, uterine cancer, vaginal cancer, cancer of the vulva, and Wilm's tumor.

SEQUENCE LISTING

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	His			Ğlu	cga Arg 1030				His					Val		3121
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	Tyr				att Ile	Gly					Суз					3265
Āsp					att Ile					Leu						3313
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Thr	Pro 130	Leu	His	Glu	Ala	Ala 135	Ile	Lys	Gly	Lys	Ile 140	Asp	Val	Cys	Ile
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Ala	Ser 210	Ąsp	Gly	Arg	Lys	Ser 215	Thr	Pro	Leu	His	Leu 220	Ala	Ala	Gly	Тут
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11e 385		Glu	Leu	Leu	Leu 390		Lys	Gly	Ala	Asn 395		Asn	Glu	Lys	Thr 400
Lys	Glu	Phe	Leu	Thr 405		Leu	His	Val	Ala 410		Glu	Lys	Ala	His 415	

Asp Val Val Glu Val Val Lys His Glu Ala Lys Val Asn Ala Leu Asp Asn Leu Gly Gln Thr Ser Leu His Arg Ala Ala Tyr Cys Gly His Leu Gln Thr Cys Arg Leu Leu Leu Ser Tyr Gly Cys Asp Pro Asn Ile Ile Ser Leu Gln Gly Phe Thr Ala Leu Gln Met Gly Asn Glu Asn Val Gln Gln Leu Leu Gln Glu Gly Ile Ser Leu Gly Asn Ser Glu Ala Asp Arg Gln Leu Leu Glu Ala Ala Lys Ala Gly Asp Val Glu Thr Val Lys Lys Leu Cys Thr Val Gln Ser Val Asn Cys Arg Asp Ile Glu Gly Arg 520 Gln Ser Thr Pro Leu His Phe Ala Ala Gly Tyr Asn Arg Val Ser Val Val Glu Tyr Leu Leu Gln His Gly Ala Asp Val His Ala Lys Asp Lys Gly Gly Leu Val Pro Leu His Asn Ala Cys Ser Tyr Gly His Tyr Glu Val Ala Glu Leu Leu Val Lys His Gly Ala Val Val Asn Val Ala Asp 585 Leu Trp Lys Phe Thr Pro Leu His Glu Ala Ala Ala Lys Gly Lys Tyr Glu Ile Cys Lys Leu Leu Gln His Gly Ala Asp Pro Thr Lys Lys Asn Arg Asp Gly Asn Thr Pro Leu Asp Leu Val Lys Asp Gly Asp Thr Asp Ile Gln Asp Leu Leu Arg Gly Asp Ala Ala Leu Leu Asp Ala Ala Lys Lys Gly Cys Leu Ala Arg Val Lys Lys Leu Ser Ser Pro Asp Asn Val Asn Cys Arg Asp Thr Gln Gly Arg His Ser Thr Pro Leu His Leu 680 Ala Ala Gly Tyr Asn Asn Leu Glu Val Ala Glu Tyr Leu Leu Gln His 695 Gly Ala Asp Val Asn Ala Gln Asp Lys Gly Gly Leu Ile Pro Leu His Asn Ala Ala Ser Tyr Gly His Val Asp Val Ala Ala Leu Leu Ile Lys Tyr Asn Ala Cys Val Asn Ala Thr Asp Lys Trp Ala Phe Thr Pro Leu His Glu Ala Ala Gln Lys Gly Arg Thr Gln Leu Cys Ala Leu Leu Leu Ala His Gly Ala Asp Pro Thr Leu Lys Asn Gln Glu Gly Gln Thr Pro

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								ctc Leu				2736
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Asn				Ala				agg Arg				3072

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atg ctc ttc tgt aga gtg acc ctt ggg aaa tcc ttt ctg cag ttt agc Met Leu Phe Cys Arg Val Thr Leu Gly Lys Ser Phe Leu Gln Phe Ser 1250 1255 1260	3792
acc atg aaa atg gcc cac gcg cct cca ggg cac cac tca gtc att ggt Thr Met Lys Met Ala His Ala Pro Pro Gly His His Ser Val Ile Gly 1265 1270 1275 1280	3840
aga ccg agc gtc aat ggg ctg gca tat gct gaa tat gtc atc tac aga Arg Pro Ser Val Asn Gly Leu Ala Tyr Ala Glu Tyr Val Ile Tyr Arg 1285 1290 1295	3888

gga gaa cag gca tac cca gag tat ctt atc act tac cag atc atg aag 3936 Gly Glu Gln Ala Tyr Pro Glu Tyr Leu Ile Thr Tyr Gln Ile Met Lys 1305

3984 Pro Glu Ala Pro Ser Gln Thr Ala Thr Ala Ala Glu Gln Lys Thr 1320

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Pro Pro Leu Ser Pro Gly Leu Ala Pro Gly Thr Thr Pro Ala Ser Pro

Thr Ala Ser Gly Leu Ala Pro Phe Ala Ser Pro Arg His Gly Leu Ala

Leu Pro Glu Gly Asp Gly Ser Arg Asp Pro Pro Asp Arg Pro Arg Ser

Pro Asp Pro Val Asp Gly Thr Ser Cys Cys Ser Thr Thr Ser Thr Ile

Cys Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Val Val Pro Ala Val Ser Thr Ser Ser

Ala Ala Gly Val Ala Pro Asn Pro Ala Gly Ser Gly Ser Asn Asn Ser

Pro Ser Ser Ser Ser Pro Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Pro Ser

Ser Pro Gly Ser Ser Leu Ala Glu Ser Pro Glu Ala Ala Gly Val Ser

Ser Thr Ala Pro Leu Gly Pro Gly Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Thr Gly Val

Pro Ala Val Ser Gly Ala Leu Arg Glu Leu Leu Glu Ala Cys Arg Asn

Gly Asp Val Ser Arg Val Lys Arg Leu Val Asp Ala Ala Asn Val Asn

Ala Lys Asp Met Ala Gly Arg Lys Ser Ser Pro Leu His Phe Ala Ala

Gly Phe Gly Arg Lys Asp Val Val Glu His Leu Leu Gln Met Gly Ala

Asn Val His Ala Arg Asp Asp Gly Gly Leu Ile Pro Leu His Asn Ala

Cys Ser Phe Gly His Ala Glu Val Val Ser Leu Leu Cys Gln Gly

Ala Asp Pro Asn Ala Arg Asp Asn Trp Asn Tyr Thr Pro Leu His Glu 280

Ala	Ala 290	Ile	Lys	Gly	Lys	11e 295	Asp	Val	Cys	116	300	Leu	Leu	GIn	HIS
Gly 305	Ala	Asp	Pro	Asn	Ile 310	Arg	Asn	Thr	Asp	Gly 315	Lys	Ser	Ala	Leu	Asp 320
Leu	Ala	Asp	Pro	Ser 325	Ala	Lys	Ala	Val	Leu 330	Thr	Gly	Glu	Tyr	Lys 335	Lys
Asp	Glu	Leu	Leu 340	Glu	Ala	Ala	Arg	Ser 345	Gly	Asn	Glu	Glu	Lys 350	Leu	Met
Ala	Leu	Leu 355	Thr	Pro	Leu	Asn	Val 360	Asn	Cys	His	Ala	Ser 365	Asp	Gly	Arg
Lys	Ser 370	Thr	Pro	Leu	His	Leu 375	Ala	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Asn 380	Arg	Val	Arg	Ile
Val 385	Gln	Leu	Leu	Leu	Gln 390	His	Gly	Ala	Asp	Val 395	His	Ala	Lys	Asp	Lys 400
Gly	Gly	Leu	Val	Pro 405	Leu	His	Asn	Ala	Cys 410	Ser	Tyr	Gly	His	Tyr 415	Glu
Val	Thr	Glu	Leu 420	Leu	Leu	Lys	His	Gly 425	Ala	Cys	Val	Asn	Ala 430	Met	Asp
Leu	Trp	Gln 435	Phe	Thr	Pro	Leu	His 440	Glu	Ala	Ala	Ser	Lys 445	Asn	Arg	Val
Glu	Val 450	Cys	Ser	Leu	Leu	Leu 455	Ser	His	Gly	Ala	Asp 460	Pro	Thr	Leu	Val
Asn 465	Cys	His	Gly	ГÀЗ	Ser 470	Ala	Val	Asp	Met	Ala 475	Pro	Thr	Pro	Glu	Leu 480
Arg	Glu	Arg	Leu	Thr 485	Tyr	Glu	Phe	Lys	Gly 490	His	Ser	Leu	Leu	Gln 495	Ala
Ala	Arg	Glu	Ala 500	Yab	Leu	Ala	Lys	Val 505	Lys	Lys	Thr	Leu	Ala 510	Leu	Glu
Ile	Ile	Asn 515	Phe	Lys	Gln	Pro	Gln 520	Ser	His	Glu	Thr	Ala 525	Leu	His	Cys
Ala	Val 530	Ala	Ser	Leu	His	Pro 535	Lys	Arg	Lys	Gln	Val 540	Thr	Glu	Leu	Leu
Leu 545	Arg	Lys	Gly	Ala	Asn 550	Val	Asn	Glu	Lys	As n 555	Lys	Asp	Phe	Met	Thr 560
Pro	Leu	His	Val	Ala 565	Ala	Glu	Arg	Ala	His 570	Asn	Asp	Val	Met	Glu 575	Val
Leu	His	Lys	His 580	Gly	Ala	Lys	Met	naA 585	Ala	Leu	Asp	Thr	Leu 590	Gly	Gln
Thr	Ala	Leu 595	His	Arg	Ala	Ala	Leu 600	Ala	Gly	His	Leu	Gln 605	Thr	аұЭ	Arg
Leu	Leu 610	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Gly	Ser 615	Asp	Pro	Ser	Ile	Ile 620	Ser	Leu	Gln	Gly
Phe 625	Thr	Ala	Ala	Gln	Met 630	Gly	Asn	Glu	Ala	Val 635	Gln	Gln	Ile	Leu	Ser 640
Glu	Ser	Thr	Pro	Ile 645	Arg	Thr	Ser	Asp	Val 650		Tyr	Arg	Leu	Leu 655	Glu

Ala Ser Lys Ala Gly Asp Leu Glu Thr Val Lys Gln Leu Cys Ser Ser Gln Asn Val Asn Cys Arg Asp Leu Glu Gly Arg His Ser Thr Pro Leu His Phe Ala Ala Gly Tyr Asn Arg Val Ser Val Val Glu Tyr Leu Leu His His Gly Ala Asp Val His Ala Lys Asp Lys Gly Gly Leu Val Pro Leu His Asn Ala Cys Ser Tyr Gly His Tyr Glu Val Ala Glu Leu Leu Val Arg His Gly Ala Ser Val Asn Val Ala Asp Leu Trp Lys Phe Thr Pro Leu His Glu Ala Ala Ala Lys Gly Lys Tyr Glu Ile Cys Lys Leu Leu Leu Lys His Gly Ala Asp Pro Thr Lys Lys Asn Arg Asp Gly Asn Thr Pro Leu Asp Leu Val Lys Glu Gly Asp Thr Asp Ile Gln Asp Leu Leu Lys Gly Asp Ala Ala Leu Leu Asp Ala Ala Lys Lys Gly Cys Leu 810 Ala Arg Val Gln Lys Leu Cys Thr Pro Glu Asn Ile Asn Cys Arg Asp 825 Thr Gln Gly Arg Asn Ser Thr Pro Leu His Leu Ala Ala Gly Tyr Asn 840 Asn Leu Glu Val Ala Glu Tyr Leu Leu Glu His Gly Ala Asp Val Asn Ala Gln Asp Lys Gly Gly Leu Ile Pro Leu His Asn Ala Ala Ser Tyr Gly His Val Asp Ile Ala Ala Leu Leu Ile Lys Tyr Asn Thr Cys Val 890 Asn Ala Thr Asp Lys Trp Ala Phe Thr Pro Leu His Glu Ala Ala Gln 905 Lys Gly Arg Thr Gln Leu Cys Ala Leu Leu Leu Ala His Gly Ala Asp Pro Thr Met Lys Asn Gln Glu Gly Gln Thr Pro Leu Asp Leu Ala Thr Ala Asp Asp Ile Arg Ala Leu Leu Ile Asp Ala Met Pro Pro Glu Ala Leu Pro Thr Cys Phe Lys Pro Gln Ala Thr Val Val Ser Ala Ser Leu 970 Ile Ser Pro Ala Ser Thr Pro Ser Cys Leu Ser Ala Ala Ser Ser Ile 985 Asp Asn Leu Thr Gly Pro Leu Ala Glu Leu Ala Val Gly Gly Ala Ser 1000 Asn Ala Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Gly Thr Glu Arg Lys Glu Gly Glu Val 1015

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Ala Gly Leu Asp Met Asn Ile Ser Gln Phe Leu Lys Ser Leu Gly Leu 1025 1030 1035

Glu His Leu Arg Asp Ile Phe Glu Thr Glu Gln Ile Thr Leu Asp Val 1045 1050

Leu Ala Asp Met Gly His Glu Glu Leu Lys Glu Ile Gly Ile Asn Ala 1065

Tyr Gly His Arg His Lys Leu Ile Lys Gly Val Glu Arg Leu Leu Gly 1075 1080

Gly Gln Gln Gly Thr Asn Pro Tyr Leu Thr Phe His Cys Val Asn Gln 1095

Gly Thr Ile Leu Leu Asp Leu Ala Pro Glu Asp Lys Glu Tyr Gln Ser 1115

Val Glu Glu Met Gln Ser Thr Ile Arg Glu His Arg Asp Gly Gly 1125

Asn Ala Gly Gly Ile Phe Asn Arg Tyr Asn Val Ile Arg Ile Gln Lys 1145

Val Val Asn Lys Lys Leu Arg Glu Arg Phe Cys His Arg Gln Lys Glu 1160

Val Ser Glu Glu Asn His Asn His His Asn Glu Arg Met Leu Phe His 1175

Gly Ser Pro Phe Ile Asn Ala Ile Ile His Lys Gly Phe Asp Glu Arg 1190

His Ala Tyr Ile Gly Gly Met Phe Gly Ala Gly Ile Tyr Phe Ala Glu

Asn Ser Ser Lys Ser Asn Gln Tyr Val Tyr Gly Ile Gly Gly Gly Thr 1225 1230

Gly Cys Pro Thr His Lys Asp Arg Ser Cys Tyr Ile Cys His Arg Gln 1240

Met Leu Phe Cys Arg Val Thr Leu Gly Lys Ser Phe Leu Gln Phe Ser 1255 1260

Thr Met Lys Met Ala His Ala Pro Pro Gly His His Ser Val Ile Gly 1270 1275

Arg Pro Ser Val Asn Gly Leu Ala Tyr Ala Glu Tyr Val Ile Tyr Arg 1285 1290

Gly Glu Gln Ala Tyr Pro Glu Tyr Leu Ile Thr Tyr Gln Ile Met Lys 1305

Pro Glu Ala Pro Ser Gln Thr Ala Thr Ala Ala Glu Gln Lys Thr 1320 1325

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ggtagtggaa caattettat agatetgtet eetgatgata aagagtttea gtetgtggag 360
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aacagataca atatteteaa gatteagaag gtttgtaaca
<210> 6
<211> 42
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<213> Homo sapiens
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Val Glu Glu Met Gln Ser Thr Val Arg Glu His Arg Asp Gly Gly
His Ala Gly Gly Ile Phe Asn Arg Tyr Asn
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gcaatcaata tgtatatgga attggaggag gtactgggtg tccagttcac aaagacagat 180
cttgttacat ttgccacagg agnotgotot tttgccgggt aaccttggga aagtotttcc 240
tgcagttcag tgcaatgaaa atggcacatt ctcctccagg tcatcactca gtcactggta 300
ggcccagtgt aaatggccta gcattagctg aatatgttat ttacagagga gaacaggtaa 360
tgtagtttta tttgttcatc ttcaaaantg ctaggggagg catactttaa ctttttatta 420
atctcttgaa ttgacaagac ntttgcctta acgggntttt ttaaaatttt atttgggggt 480
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<210> 8
<211> 118
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Leu Phe His Gly Ser Pro Phe Val Asn Ala Ile Ile His Lys Gly Phe
Asp Glu Arg His Ala Tyr Ile Gly Gly Met Phe Gly Ala Gly Ile Tyr
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Phe Ala Glu Asn Ser Ser Lys Ser Asn Gln Tyr Val Tyr Gly Ile Gly
Gly Gly Thr Gly Cys Pro Val His Lys Asp Arg Ser Cys Tyr Ile Cys
His Arg Xaa Leu Leu Phe Cys Arg Val Thr Leu Gly Lys Ser Phe Leu
Gln Phe Ser Ala Met Lys Met Ala His Ser Pro Pro Gly His His Ser
Val Thr Gly Arg Pro Ser Val Asn Gly Leu Ala Leu Ala Glu Tyr Val
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Ile Tyr Arg Gly Glu Gln
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<210> 9
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aatacaattt catttgtaaa actgtaaata agagettttg tactageeca gtatttattt 180
acattgcttt gtaatataaa totgttttag aactgcageg gtttacaaaa ttttttcata 240 tgtattgtte atetatactt catettacat egteatgatt gagtgatett tacatttgat 300
tccagaggct atgttcagtt gttagttggg gaaagattga gttatcagat ttaatttgcc 360
gatgggagcc tttatctgtc ataggaaatc tttctca
<210> 10
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<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens
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totacqtttt actcotttqc tqaaaaaaa toatottqcc cacaqqcctq tqqcaaaaqq 180
ataaaaatqt qaacqaaqtt ttaacattct gacttgataa agctttaata atgtacagtg 240
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<210> 11
<211> 334
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<213> Homo sapiens
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aacacaqtat tqtattaqta aaattaqttc tqttgagggc attacagttt gttagaatca 180
atgcataaca tataaaaggt tcaagttaac tctgtttata atttagtaca gacaacccag 240
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gtacattatt aaagctttat caagtcagaa tgtt
<210> 12
<211> 353
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens
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tagtttetta aaataactat ttateeateg accatacett caggeeteat aatetggtaa 120
gtaattaaat actcaggata agcctgttct cctctgtaaa taacatattc agctaatgct 180
aggccattta cactgggcct accagtgact gagtgatgac ctggaggaga atgtgccatt 240
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<210> 13
<211> 436
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens
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tittaaagaa cacagtattg taltagtaaa attagttetg ttgagggcat tacagttigt 180
tagaatcaat qcataacata taaaaggttc aagttaactc tgtttataat ttagtacaga 240
caacccagtt taacctggga tgggcatctg ttaaagtgct ggaaaaaaca gggaaatatt 300
taggaaaaca ctggtacatt atttaaaggc tttntccaag gtcaggantg tttaaacttc 360
gtttcacatt tttatccntt tggccacggc ctgtggggcn aggatggatt tttttccgg 420
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ccaagggtgt taaacg
                                                                   436
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gcaatcaata tgtatatgga attggaggag gtactgggtg tccagttcac aaagacagat 180
cttgttacat ttgccacagg cagctgctct tttgccgggt aaccttggga aagtctttcc 240
tgcagttcag tgcaatgaaa atggcacatt ctcctccagg tcatcactca gtcactggta 300
ggcccagtgt aaatggccta gcattagctg naatatgtta tttacagagg agaacaggta 360
atgtagtttt aattttgttt catcttccaa aa
<210> 15
<211> 317
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens
<400> 15
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agtacaaaag ctcttattta cagttttaca aatgaaattg tattcagtgt aaatgctgtm 120
ttttaaagaa cacagtattg tattagtaaa attagttctg ttgagggcat tacagtttgt 180
taggaatcaa tgcataacat ataaaaggtt caagttaact ctgtttataa tttaggtaca 240
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<213> Homo sapiens
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qaacacaqta ttqtattaqt aaaattaqtt ctqttqaqqq cattacagtt tgttagaatc 180
aatgcataac atataaaagg ttcaagttaa ctctgtttat aatttagtac agacaaccca 240
gtttaacctg gaatggcatc tgttaaagtg ctgaaaaaac aggaaatatt tacgaaaaca 300
ctgtacatta ttaaagcttt atcaagtcag aatgttaaac ttcgttcaca tttttatcct 360
tttqccacaq qcctqtqqqq caaqatqatt ttttttcaqc aaaqqaqtaa aacqtagagg 420
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<213> Homo sapiens
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ggcttatcct gagtatttaa ttacttacca gattatgagg cctgaaggta tggtcgatgg 180
ataaatagtt attttaagaa actaattcca ctgaacctaa aatcatcaaa gcagcagtgg 240
cctctacgtt ttactccttt gctgaaaaaa aatcatcttg cccacaggcc t
<210> 18
<211> 371
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens
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taactattta teeategace atacetteag geeteataat etggtaagta attaaataet 120
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caggataagc ctgttctcct ctgtaaataa catattcagc taatgctagg ccatttacac 180
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aactgcaggn aagactttcc caagggttac ccgggcaaaa gagcagctgc ctgtgggnaa 300
tgttacaagg tcttgtcttt tgtngacctn gggcaccccg taccctcctc caattccata 360
tacatatttg a
<210> 19
<211> 341
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens
<400> 19
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cgaatgctat ttcatgggtc tccttttgtg aatgcaatta tccacaaagg ctttgatgaa 120
aggeatgegt acataggtgg tatgtttgga getggeattt attttgetgg aaaactette 180
caaaaggcaa tcaatatgta tatgggaatt gggagggagg gtactggggt gtccagtttc 240
acaaaggaca gatettgttt acatttggee acaggeagge tggetetttt tgeeegggtn 300
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<210> 20
<211> 385
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens
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gcatttacac tgaatacaat ttcatttgta aaactgtaaa taagagcttt tgtactagcc 180
cagtatttat ttacattgct ttgtaatata aatctgtttt aggaactgca ggcggtttac 240
aaaatttttt catatgtatt gttcatttat acttcatctt acatcgtcat ggattgaggt 300
gatetttaca tttggattee ngggggetat ggtteaggtt gttaggttgg gggaaagggt 360
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<210> 21
<211> 335
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<213> Homo sapiens
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catcaaagca gcagtggcct ctacgtttta ctcctttgct gaaaaaaaat catcttgccc 120
acaggeetgt ggeaaaagga taaaaatgtg aacgaagttt aacattetga ettgataaag 180
ctttaataat gtacagtgtt ttctaaatat ttcctgtttt ttcagcactt taacagatgc 240
cattccgggt taaactgggg ttgtctgtac taaattatta aacagngtta acttggaacc 300
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<211> 388
<212> DNA
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aaatatttcc tgttttttca gcactttaac agatgccatt ccaggttaaa ctgggttgtc 180
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caggeattta cactggaata caattteatt tgttaaaact ggtaantagg agettttgta 360
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aatattteet gtttttteag eaetttaaca gatgeeatte eaggttaaac tgggttgtet 180
gtactaaatt ataaacagag ttaacttgaa ccttttatat gttatgcatt gattctaaca 240
aactgtaatg ccctcaacag aactantttt acttaataca atactgtgtt ctttnaaaac 300
acaggcattt acactggaat acaattttca ttttgttaaa actggttaaa ttaaggnggc 360
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gtaatataaa totgttttag aactgoagog gtttacaaaa ttttttcata tgtattgtto 180
atctatactt catcttacat cgtcatgatt gagtgatctt tacatttgat tccagaggct 240
atgttcagtt gttagttggg aaagattgag ttatcagatt taatttgccg atgggagcct 300
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<210> 27
<211> 18
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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Primer
<400> 27
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                                                                   18
<210> 28
<211> 18
<212> DNA
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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer
<400> 28
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<220>
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<400> 30
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<210> 32
<211> 20
<212> DNA
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<211> 20
<212> DNA
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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer
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ttt gat gaa agg cat gcg tac ata ggt ggt atg ttt gga gct ggc att Phe Asp Glu Arg His Ala Tyr Ile Gly Gly Met Phe Gly Ala Gly Ile 20 25 30	96
tat ttt gct gaa aac tct tcc aaa agc aat caa tat gta tat gga att Tyr Phe Ala Glu Asn Ser Ser Lys Ser Asn Gln Tyr Val Tyr Gly Ile 35 40 45	144
gga gga ggt act ggg tgt cca gtt cac aaa gac aga tct tgt tac att Gly Gly Gly Thr Gly Cys Pro Val His Lys Asp Arg Ser Cys Tyr Ile 50 55 60	192
tgc cac agg cag ctg ctc ttt tgc cgg gta acc ttg gga aag tct ttc Cys His Arg Gln Leu Leu Phe Cys Arg Val Thr Leu Gly Lys Ser Phe 65 70 75 80	240
ctg cag ttc agt gca atg aaa atg gca cat tct cct cca ggt cat cac Leu Gln Phe Ser Ala Met Lys Met Ala His Ser Pro Pro Gly His His 85 90 95	288
tca gtc act ggt agg ccc agt gta aat ggc cta gca tta gct gaa tat Ser Val Thr Gly Arg Pro Ser Val Asn Gly Leu Ala Leu Ala Glu Tyr 100 105 110	336
gtt att tac aga gga gaa cag gtaatgtagt tttatttgtt catcttcaaa Val Ile Tyr Arg Gly Glu Gln 115	387
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Phe Asp Glu Arg His Ala Tyr Ile Gly Gly Met Phe Gly Ala Gly Ile $20 \hspace{1.5cm} 25 \hspace{1.5cm} 30$

Tyr Phe Ala Glu Asn Ser Ser Lys Ser Asn Gln Tyr Val Tyr Gly Ile 35 40 45

Gly Gly Gly Thr Gly Cys Pro Val His Lys Asp Arg Ser Cys Tyr Ile 50 55 60

Cys His Arg Gln Leu Leu Phe Cys Arg Val Thr Leu Gly Lys Ser Phe 65 70 75 80

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Atg cta the cat ggg tct cct the ggg and gca att alc cac and ggc the Met Leu Phe His Gly Ser Pro Phe Val Asn Ala II e IIe His Lys Gly 1 ctt gat gaa agg cat gcg tac ata ggt ggt atg the gag gct ggc att 2 ct gas gas ggc att 2 ct ggd ggt ggt ggt ggt ggt ggt gg att 1 ct gg ga at ggg att 2 ct gg ggt ggt gg gg att 1 ct gg ga att 1 ct gg ga att 2 ct gg gg att 1 ct gg ga att 2 ct gg gg att 3 ct gg gg gg att 3 ct gg gg gg att 3 ct gg gg att 3 ct gg gg gg att 3 ct gg gg gg att 3 ct gg gg att 3 ct gg gg gg att 3 ct gg gg gg att 3 ct gg gg gg att 3 ct gg gg gg att 3 ct gg	<400> 43	
the Asp Glu Arg His Ala Tyr Ile Gly Gly Met Phe Gly Ala Gly Ile 20 30 30 31 Ala Gly Ile 25 30 30 30 30 41 Ala Glu Asm Ser Ser Lys Ser Asm Gln Tyr Val Tyr Gly Ile 45 35 40 40 45 35 40 35 40 45 35 40	atg cta ttt cat ggg tct cct ttt gtg aat gca att atc cac aaa ggc 48 Met Leu Phe His Gly Ser Pro Phe Val Asn Ala Ile Ile His Lys Gly	3
Tyr Phe Âla Glu Asn Ser Ser Lys Ser Asn Gln Tyr Val Tyr Gly Ile 35 gga gga ggt act ggg tgt cca gtt cac aaa gac aga tct tgt tac att 192 Gly Gly Gly Thr Gly Cys Pro Val His Lys Asp Arg Ser Cys Tyr Ile 50 cgc cac agg cag ctg ctt ttt tgc cgg gta acc ttg gga aag tct ttc Cys His Arg Gln Leu Leu Phe Cys Arg Val Thr 65 ctg cac agg tac agg ca atg aaa atg gca cat tct Cys His Arg Gln Leu Leu Phe Cys Arg Val Thr 65 ctg cag ttc agt gca atg aaa atg gca cat tct Cys His Arg Gln Leu Leu Phe Cys Arg Val Thr 65 ctg cag ttc agt gca atg aaa atg gca cat tct Leu Gln Phe Ser Ala Met Lys Met Ala His Ser Pro Pro Gly His His His 90 ctg cag ttc agt gga agg ccc agt gta aat ggc cta gca tta gct gaa tat Ser Val Thr Gly Arg Pro Ser Val Asn Gly Leu Ala Leu Ala Glu Tyr 100 gtt att tac aga gga gaa cag gtaatgtagt tttatttgtt catcttcaaa 387 Val Ile Tyr Arg Gly Glu Gln 115 aatgctaggg aggcatactt taacttttta ttaatctctt gaattgacaa gacatattgc 447 cttaactgga ttttttaaaa attttattg gagataatt cagattgga aagttacaaa 507 aatagtaaag agaattttct tataaccttt acctagattt cctaaatgtt aatattttgt 567 tctctttttt actcttacca ttctctcctt ctttccttg gtgtgtacct attttttgt 627 gaactgtttg agagtaagtt gcagggcatg tccctttacc attaactatt tcaattgtaa 687 atttcctaaa taattgaaat cttgtatta acagcctgtc catagcaaag aagtataaa 807 ctgtgttttg ctctcagtga gagccaaaag tagttctaga gcagtgttg gaactggga 867 taggaacttg gtattcatct tagacttgc gattgaaaa ctgaagaact gtactcagg 987 taagaactta gtattcatct tagacttgct gattgaaaa ctgaagaact gtactcagg 987 taagaactta gtattcatct tagacttgct gattgaacaa gcagtattta tacttacca 1167 gattatgagg cctgaaggta tggtcgatgg ataaatagtt tttatcactt gcgaaaaaa 1187 ctgaacctaa aatcatcaaa gcagcagtgg cctctacctt ttaccttt gctgaaaaaa 1287 ctgaacctaa aatcatcaaa gcagcagtgg cctctacctt ttaccttt gctgaacaaaa 1287 ctgaacctaa aatcatcaaa gcagcagtgg cctctacctt ttacctctt gctgaaaaaa 1287 ctgaacctaa aatcatcaaa gcagcagtgg cctctacct ttaccttt gctgaacaaaa 1287	Phe Asp Glu Arg His Ala Tyr Ile Gly Gly Met Phe Gly Ala Gly Ile	5
Gly Gly Gly Thr Gly Cys Pro Val His Lys Asp Arg Ser Cys Tyr Ile 50 cac agg cag ctg ctc ttt tgc cgg gta acc ttg gga aag tct ttc Cys His Arg Gln Leu Leu Phe Cys Arg Val Thr Leu Gly Lys Ser Phe 65 70 80 ctg cag ttc agt gca atg aaa atg gca cat tct cct cca ggt cat cac Leu Gln Phe Ser Ala Met Lys Met Ala His Ser Pro Pro Gly His His His 90 95 tca gtc act ggt agg ccc agt gta aat ggc cta gca tta gct gaa tat Ser Val Thr Gly Arg Pro Ser Val Asn Gly Leu Ala Leu Ala Glu Tyr 100 110 110 gtt att tac aga gga gaa cag gtaatgtagt tttatttgtt catcttcaaa 387 Val Ile Tyr Arg Gly Glu Gln 115 aatgctaggg aggcatactt taactttta ttaatctctt gaattgga aagttacaaa 507 aatagtaaag agaattttct tataaccttt acctagatt cctaaatgtt aatattttgt 627 gaactgtttg agagtaagtt gcagggcatg tccctttacc attaactatt tcaattgta 687 atttcctaaa aacaagaaga ttttattcaa atttcgccag tcgttccgga tttttcttaga 687 atttcctaaaa taattgaaat cttgtatta acagcctgtc catagcaaag aagtataaa 807 ctgtgttttg ctctcagtga gagccaaaag tagtctaga gcagtgttgt gaactgggag 867 taggaactg gattcatct tagacttgct gattgaaaa ctgaagaact gtactcaagg 987 taagaactta gtattcatct tagacttgct gattgaaaa ctgaagaact gtactcaggg 987 taagaactta gtattcatct tagacttgct gattgaaaa ctgaagaact gtactcagg 987 taagaactta gtattcatct tagacttgct gattgaaca ctgaacaga aatttttgt 1107 accattattt gaatttatct ttctctcca ggcttatcct gagtattaa ttactacca 1167 gattatgagg cctgaaggta tggtcgatgg ataaatagtt tttattcaagaa actaattcca 1167 gattatgagg cctgaaggta tggtcgatgg ataaatagtt tttactccttt gctgaaaaaa 1287 ctgaacctaa aatcaccaa gcaggatgg cctctacctt ttaccttt gctgaaaaaa 1287 ctgaacctaa aatcaccaa gcaggatgg cctctacctt ttaccttt gctgaaaaaa 1287 ctgaacctaa aatcaccaa ccacaacaa ggaaaaaaa ggaaaaaaa gtgaacaaaa 1287 ctgaacctaa aatcaccaa gcaggatgg cctctacctt ttaccttt gctgaaaaaa 1287 ctgaacctaa aatcaccaa ccacaacaa ggaaaaaaaa ggaaaaaaaa gttaacaaaa 1287 ctgaacctaa aatcaccaa ccacaacaa ggaaaaaaaaaa	Tyr Phe Ala Glu Asn Ser Ser Lys Ser Asn Gln Tyr Val Tyr Gly Ile	14
Cys His Arg Gln Leu Leu Phe Cys Arg Val Thr Leu Gly Lys Ser Phe 80 ctg cag ttc agt goa atg aaa atg goa cat tot cct coa ggt cat cac 288 Leu Gln Phe Ser Ala Met Lys Met Ala His Ser Pro Pro Gly His His 95 tca gtc act ggt agg coc agt gta aat ggc cta gca tta gct gaa tat 336 Ser Val Thr Gly Arg Pro Ser Val Asn Gly Leu Ala Leu Ala Glu Tyr 100 gtt att tac aga gga gaa cag gtaatgtagt tttatttgtt catcttcaaa 387 Val Ile Tyr Arg Gly Glu Gln 115 aatgctaggg aggcatactt taacttttta ttaatctctt gaattgacaa gacatattgc 447 cttaactgga ttttttaaaa attttatttg gagataatt cagatttgga aagttacaaa 507 aatagtaaag agaattttct tataaccttt acctagattt cctaaatgtt aatattttgt 567 tctctttttt actcttacca ttctctcctt ctttccttgt gtgtgtacct attttttgt 627 gaactgtttg agagtaagtt gcagggcatg tccctttacc attaactatt tcaattgtaa 687 atttcctaaa aacaagaaga ttttattcaa atttcgccag tcgttccgga tttttcttag 747 ctcttataaaa taattgaaat cttgtattta acagcctgtc catagcaaag aagtataaa 807 ctgtgttttg ctctcagtga gagccaaaag tagttctaga gcagtgttg gaactggag 867 taggaactta gtattcatct tagacttgc gattgaaaat ctgaacaga ttttagtcct gattgaact gtactcaggg 987 taaagatgt ttgagaaaat gtccctagat gattctaac tacaacagta atttagacc 1047 tcctccctaa gattaggaat acttccggaa agtctgtta tcttcaaaa attttga 1107 accattattt gaatttatct ttcctctcc ggcttatcct gagtattaa ttactcaca 1167 gattatgagg cctgaaggta tggtcgatgg cctctacgtt ttactccttt gctgaaaaaa 1287 ctgaacctaa aatcacaaa gcagcagtgg cctctacgtt ttactccttt gctgaaaaaa 1287 ctgaacctaa aatcacaaa gcagcagtgg cctctacgtt ttactccttt gctgaaaaaa 1287 ctgaacctaa aatcacaaaa gcagcagtgg cctctacgtt ttactccttt gctgaaaaaa 1287 ctgaacctaa aatcacaaaa gcagcagtgg cctctacgtt ttactccttt gctgaaaaaa 1287	Gly Gly Gly Thr Gly Cys Pro Val His Lys Asp Arg Ser Cys Tyr Ile	92
Leu Gln Phe Ser Ala Met Lys Met Ala His Ser Pro Pro Gly His His 85 cc agtc act ggt agg ccc agt gta aat ggc cta gca tta gct gaa tat 336 Ser Val Thr Gly Arg Pro Ser Val Asn Gly Leu Ala Leu Ala Glu Tyr 1100 gtt att tac aga gga gaa cag gtaatgtagt tttatttgtt catcttcaaa 387 Val Ile Tyr Arg Gly Glu Gln 115 aatgctaggg aggcatactt taactttta ttaatctctt gaattgacaa gacatattgc 447 cttaactgga tttttaaaa attttatttg gagataattt cagatttgga aagttacaaa 507 aatagtaaag agaattttct tataaccttt acctagattt cctaaatgtt aatattttgt 567 tctcttttt actcttacca ttctctcctt ctttccttgt gtgtgtacct attttttgt 627 gaactgtttg agagtaagtt gcagggcatg tccctttacc attaactatt tcaattgtaa 687 atttcctaaa aacaagaaga ttttattcaa atttcgccag tcgttccgga tttttcttag 747 ctcttataaa taattgaaat cttgtatta acagcctgtc catagcaaag aagtatataa 807 ctgtgttttg ctctcagtga gagccaaaag tagttctaga gcagtgttg gaactgggag 867 taggatatcg aatcaccgca gttactaaaa tcagacatga ttttagtctt atctgatact 927 tatgaactta gtattcatct tagacttgc gattgaaaat ctgaagaac gtactcagg 987 taaagatgtt ttgagaaaat gtccctagat gattctgatc tacaacagta attttagaacc 1047 tcctccctaa gattaggaat acttccggaa agtctgtta tcttcaaga aaatttttg 1107 accattattt gaatttact ttcctctcca ggcttacct gagtattaa ttacttacca 1167 gattatgag cctgaaggta tggtcgatgg ataaatagtt tttaagaa actaattcca 1227 ctgaacctaa aatcacagac tgtggcgaaga ggcaaaaa ggcagaaga gttaacaaaa 1287 catcaccttg cccacaggcc tgtggcaaaa ggaaaaaaa gtgaacaaaa 1287 ctgaacctaa aatcacaagcc tgtggcaaaa ggataaaaaa gtgaacacaa 1287 catcaccttg cccacaggcc tgtggcaaaa ggataaaaaa gtgaacaaaa 1287 ctgaacctaa aatcacaagcc tgtggcaaaa ggataaaaaa gtgaacaaaa 1287 ctgaacctaa aatcacaaa gcagcagtgg cctctacgtt ttactccttt gctgaaaaaa 1287 catcaccttg cccacaggcc tgtgggcaaaa ggataaaaaa gtgaacaaaaa 1287 catcaccttg cccacaggcc tgtgggcaaaa ggataaaaaa 1287 catcacctt cccacaggcc tgtgggcaaaa ggataaaaaaa 1287 catcacctt cccacaggcc tgtgggcaaaa ggataaaaaa 1287 catcacctt cccacaggcc tgtggcaaaa ggataaaa	Cys His Arg Gln Leu Leu Phe Cys Arg Val Thr Leu Gly Lys Ser Phe	10
Ser Val Thr Gly Arg Pro Ser Val Ass Gly Leu Ala Leu Ala Glu Tyr 100 gtt att tac aga gga gaa cag gtaatgtagt tttatttgtt catcttcaaa 387 Val Ile Tyr Arg Gly Glu Gln 115 aatgctaggg aggcatactt taacttttta ttaatctctt gaattgacaa gacatattgc 447 cttaactgga ttttttaaaa attttattg gagataattt cagatttgga aagttacaaa 507 aatagtaaag agaattttct tataaccttt acctagattt cctaaatgtt aatattttgt 567 tctcttttt actcttacca ttctctctt cttccttgt gtgtgtacct attttttgt 627 gaactgttg agagtaagtt gcagggcatg tccctttacc attaactatt tcaattgtaa 687 atttcctaaa aacaagaaga ttttattcaa atttcgccag tcgttccgga ttttcttag 747 ctcttataaa taattgaaat cttgtatta acagcctgtc catagcaaag aagtatataa 807 ctgtgttttg ctctcagtga gagccaaaag tagttctaga gcagtgttgt gaactgggag 867 taggatacgg aatcaccgca gttactaaaa tcagacatga ttttagtctt atctgatact 927 tatgaactta gtattcatct tagacttgct gattgaaaat ctgaagaact gtactcaggg 987 taaagatgtt ttgagaaaat gtccctagat gattctgatc tacaacagta atttagaacc 1047 tcctccctaa gattagcaa acttccggaa agtctgttta tcttcaaga aaatttttgt 1107 accattattt gaatttatct ttctctcca ggcttatcct gagtattaa ttacttacca 1167 gattatgagg cctgaaggta tggtcgatgg ataaatagtt attttaagaa actaattcca 1227 ctgaacctaa aatcatcaaa gcagcagtgg cctctacgtt ttactcctt gctgaaaaaa 1287 aatcatctt gccacaggcc tgtggcaaaa ggataaaaa gtgaaaaaa gtgaaaaaaa 1287 aatcatctt gccacaggcc tgtggcaaaa ggataaaaaa gtgaaaaaa gtgaaaaaaa 1287 aatcatctt gccacaaggcc tgtggcaaaaa ggataaaaaa gtgaaaaaaa gtgaaaaaaa 1287 aatcatcttg cccacaggcc tgtgggcaaaa ggataaaaaa gtgaaaaaaa gtgaaaaaaa 1287 aatcatcttg cccacaaggcc tgtgggcaaaa ggataaaaaa gtgaaaaaaa gtgaaaaaaa 1287 aatcatcttg cccacaaggcc tgtgggcaaaa ggataaaaaa gtgaaaaaaa gtgaaaaaaa 1287 aatcatcttg cccacaaggcc tgtgggcaaaaa ggataaaaaa gtgaaaaaaa 1347 aatcatcttg cccacaaggcc tgtgggcaaaaa ggataaaaaa gtgaaaaaaa 1347 aatcatcttg cccacaaggcc tgtgggcaaaaa ggataaaaaa gtgaaaaaaa gtgaaaaaaa 1347 aatcatcttg cccacaaggcc tgtgggcaaaaa ggataaaaaa gtgaaaaaaa gtgaaaaaaa 1347 aatcatctt gccacaaggcc tgtgggcaaaaa ggataaaaaa gtgaaaaaaa gtgaaaaaaa 1347	Leu Gln Phe Ser Ala Met Lys Met Ala His Ser Pro Pro Gly His His	88
Val Ile Tyr Arg Gly Glu Gln aatgctaggg aggcatactt taacttttta ttaatctctt gaattgacaa gacatattgc 447 cttaactgga ttttttaaaa attttattg gagataattt cagatttgga aagttacaaa 507 aatagtaaag agaattttct tataaccttt acctagattt cctaaatgtt aatattttgt 567 tctctttttt actcttacca ttctctcctt ctttccttgt gtgtgtacct attttttgt 627 gaactgtttg agagtaagtt gcagggcatg tccctttacc attaactatt tcaattgtaa 687 atttcctaaa aacaagaaga ttttattcaa atttcgccag tcgttccgga tttttcttag 747 ctcttataaa taattgaaat cttgtattta acagcctgtc catagcaaag aagtatataa 807 ctgtgttttg ctctcagtga gagccaaaag tagttctaga gcagtgttg gaactgggag 867 taggtatcgg aatcaccgca gttactaaaa tcagacatga ttttagtctt atctgatact 927 tatgaactta gtattcatct tagacttgct gattgaaaat ctgaagaact gtactcaggg 987 taaagatgtt ttgagaaaat gtccctagat gattctgatc tacaacagta atttagaacc 1047 tcctccctaa gattaggaat acttccggaa agtctgttta tcttcaaga aaatttttg 1107 accattattt gaatttatct ttctcttcca ggcttatcct gagtatttaa ttacttacca 1167 gattatgagg cctgaaggta tggtcgatgg ataaatagtt atttaagaa actaattcca 1227 ctgaacctaa aatcatcaaa gcagcagtgg cctctacgtt ttactccttt gctgaaaaaa 1287 aatcatcttg cccacaggcc tgtggcaaaa ggataaaaa gtgaacgaag tttaacattc 1347	Ser Val Thr Gly Arg Pro Ser Val Asn Gly Leu Ala Leu Ala Glu Tyr	36
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Ile Ile His Lys Gly Phe Asp Glu Arg His Ala Tyr Ile Gly Gly Met 40

35

144

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aga t Arg S																288
ttg g Leu G																336
cct c Pro I																384
gca t Ala I																432
tat t Tyr I 145																480
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gtt gtt gaa gta gtg gtg aaa cat gaa gca aag gtt aat gct ctg gat Val Val Glu Val Val Lys His Glu Ala Lys Val Asn Ala Leu Asp 35 40 45	144
aat ctt ggt cag act tct cta cac aga gct gca tat tgt ggt cat cta Asn Leu Gly Gln Thr Ser Leu His Arg Ala Ala Tyr Cys Gly His Leu 50 55 60	192
caa acc tgc cgc cta ctc ctg agc tat ggg tgt gat cct aac att ata Gln Thr Cys Arg Leu Leu Ser Tyr Gly Cys Asp Pro Asn Ile Ile 65 70 75 80	240
tcc ctt cag ggc ttt act gct tta cag atg gga aat gaa aat gta cag Ser Leu Gln Gly Phe Thr Ala Leu Gln Met Gly Asn Glu Asn Val Gln 85 90 95	288
Caa ctc ctc caa gag ggt atc tca tta ggt aat tca gag gca gac aga Gln Leu Leu Gln Glu Gly Ile Ser Leu Gly Asn Ser Glu Ala Asp Arg 100 105 110	336
caa ttg ctg gaa gct gca aag gct gga gat gtc gaa act gta aaa aaa Gln Leu Leu Glu Ala Ala Lys Ala Gly Asp Val Glu Thr Val Lys Lys 115 120 . 125	384
ctg tgt act gtt cag agt gtc aac tgc aga gac att gaa ggg cgt cag Leu Cys Thr Val Gln Ser Val Asn Cys Arg Asp Ile Glu Gly Arg Gln 130 135 140	432
tct aca cca ctt cat ttt gca gct ggg tat aac aga gtg tcc gtg gtg Ser Thr Pro Leu His Phe Ala Ala Gly Tyr Asn Arg Val Ser Val Val 145 150 155 160	480
gaa tat ctg cta cag cat gga gct gat gtg cat gct aaa gat aaa gga Glu Tyr Leu Leu Gln His Gly Ala Asp Val His Ala Lys Asp Lys Gly 165 170 175	528
ggc ctt gta cct ttg cac aat gca tgt tct tat gga cat tat gaa gtt Gly Leu Val Pro Leu His Asn Ala Cys Ser Tyr Gly His Tyr Glu Val 180 185 190	576
gca gaa ctt ctt gtt aaa cat gga gca gta gtt aat gta gct gat tta Ala Glu Leu Leu Val Lys His Gly Ala Val Val Asn Val Ala Asp Leu 195 200 205	624
tgg aaa ttt aca cct tta cat gaa gca gca gca aaa gga aaa tat gaa Trp Lys Phe Thr Pro Leu His Glu Ala Ala Ala Lys Gly Lys Tyr Glu 210 215 220	672

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								ctt Leu								768
								gca Ala 265								816
								aag Lys								864
								cat His								912
								gca Ala								960
								gga Gly								1008
								gta Val 345								1056
								aaa Lys								1104
								cag Gln								1152
								aat Asn								1200
								agc Ser								1248
								tac Tyr 425								1296
								gat Asp								1344
_			_			_		agc Ser	_							1392
-			_	_			_	gtt Val	_		-					1440
								gtt Val								1488

act Thr	caa Gln	ttc Phe	gta Val 500	agg Arg	aat Asn	ctt Leu	gga Gly	ctt Leu 505	gag Glu	cac His	cta Leu	atg Met	gat Asp 510	ata Ile	ttt Phe	1536
					act Thr											1584
					gga Gly											1632
					aga Arg 550											1680
					acc Thr											1728
					gag Glu											1776
					aga Arg											1824
					aag Lys											1872 .
					cgg Arg 630											1920
					atg Met											1968
					ttt Phe											2016
					tat Tyr											2064
					gga Gly											2112
					tgc Cys 710											2160
					ctg Leu											2208
					tca Ser											2256
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2352

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Val Val Glu Val Val Lys His Glu Ala Lys Val Asn Ala Leu Asp

Asn Leu Gly Gln Thr Ser Leu His Arg Ala Ala Tyr Cys Gly His Leu

Gln Thr Cys Arg Leu Leu Leu Ser Tyr Gly Cys Asp Pro Asn Ile Ile

Ser Leu Gln Gly Phe Thr Ala Leu Gln Met Gly Asn Glu Asn Val Gln

Gln Leu Leu Gln Glu Gly Ile Ser Leu Gly Asn Ser Glu Ala Asp Arg

Gln Leu Leu Glu Ala Ala Lys Ala Gly Asp Val Glu Thr Val Lys Lys 120

Leu	Cys 130	Thr	Val	Gln	Ser	Val 135	Asn	Суѕ	Arg	Asp	11e 140	Glu	Gly	Arg	Gln
Ser 145	Thr	Pro	Leu	His	Phe 150	Ala	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Asn 155	Arg	Val	Ser	Val	Val
Glu	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Gln 165	His	Gly	Ala	Asp	Val 170	His	Ala	Lys	Asp	Lys 175	Gly
Gly	Leu	Val	Pro 180	Leu	His	Asn	Ala	Cys 185	Ser	Tyr	Gly	His	Tyr 190	Glu	Val
Ala	Glu	Leu 195	Leu	Val	Lys	His	Gly 200	Ala	Val	Val	Asn	Val 205	Ala	Asp	Leu
Trp	Lys 210	Phe	Thr	Pro	Leu	His 215	Glu	Ala	Ala	Ala	Lys 220	Gly	Lys	Tyr	Glu
Ile 225	Cys	Lys	Leu	Leu	Leu 230	Gln	His	Gly	Ala	Asp 235	Pro	Thr	Lys	Lys	Asn 240
Arg	Asp	Gly	Asn	Thr 245	Pro	Leu	Asp	Leu	Val 250	Lys	Asp	Gly	Asp	Thr 255	Asp
Ile	Gln	Asp	Leu 260	Leu	Arg	Gly	Asp	Ala 265	Ala	Leu	Leu	Asp	Ala 270	Ala	Lys
Lys	Gly	Cys 275	Leu	Ala	Arg	Val	Lys 280	Lys	Leu	Ser	Ser	Pro 285	Asp	Asn	Val
Asn	Cys 290	Arg	qaA	Thr	Gln	Gly 295	Arg	His	Ser	Thr	Pro 300	Leu	His	Leu	Ala
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Ala	Asp	Val	Asn	Ala 325	Gln	Asp	Lys	Gly	Gly 330	Leu	Ile	Pro	Leu	His 335	Asn
Ala	Ala	Ser	Tyr 340	Gly	His	Val	Asp	Val 345	Ala	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ile 350	Lys	Tyr
Asn	Ala	Сув 355	Val	Asn	Ala	Thr	Asp 360	Lys	Trp	Ala	Phe	Thr 365	Pro	Leu	His
Glu	Ala 370	Ala	Gln	Lys	Gly	Arg 375	Thr	Gln	Leu	Cys	Ala 380	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ala
His 385	Gly	Ala	qeA	Pro	Thr 390	Leu	Lys	Asn	Gln	Glu 395	Gly	Gln	Thr	Pro	Leu 400
Asp	Leu	Val	Ser	Ala 405	Asp	Asp	Val	Ser	Ala 410	Leu	Leu	Thr	Ala	Ala 415	Met
Pro	Pro	Ser	Ala 420	Leu	Pro	Ser	Сув	Tyr 425	Lys	Pro	Gln	Val	Leu 430	Asn	Gly
Val	Arg	Ser 435	Pro	Gly	Ala	Thr	Ala 440	Asp	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ser 445	Gly	Pro	Ser
Ser	Pro 450	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ser	Ala 455	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu	Asp 460	Asn	Leu	Ser	Gly
Ser 465	Phe	Ser	Glu	Leu	Ser 470	Ser	Val	Val	Ser	Ser 475	Ser	Gly	Thr	Glu	Gly 480
Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu	Glu 485	Lys	Lys	Glu		Pro		V al	Asp		Ser	

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47

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											ctg Leu					143
											gct Ala					191
											atc Ile 75					239
											aag Lys					287
											gtc Val					335
											gca Ala					383
											gga Gly					431
											aat Asn 155					479
											cat His					527
	-		_								cat His	~	-	_		575
						_			_		cag Gln				_	623
						_					ttg Leu	_		_		671
gat Asp	gga Gly 225	gat Asp	aca Thr	gat Asp	att Ile	caa Gln 230	gat Asp	ctg Leu	ctt Leu	agg Arg	gga Gly 235	gat Asp	gca Ala	gct Ala	ttg Leu	719
	-	_	•	_	-	-	_		_	-	gtg Val	_				767
											ggc Gly					815
											gaa Glu					863

							gtg Val 295									911
							tct Ser									959
cta Leu 320	cta Leu	ata Ile	aag Lys	tat Tyr	aat Asn 325	gca Ala	tgt Cys	gtc Val	aat A sn	gcc Ala 330	acg Thr	gac Asp	aaa Lys	tgg Trp	gct Ala 335	1007
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gga Gly	caa Gln	aca Thr 370	cct Pro	tta Leu	gat Asp	tta Leu	gtt Val 375	tca Ser	gca Ala	gat Asp	gat A sp	gtc Val 380	agc Ser	gct Ala	ctt Leu	1151
ctg Leu	aca Thr 385	gca Ala	gcc Ala	atg Met	ccc Pro	cca Pro 390	tct Ser	gct Ala	ctg Leu	ccc Pro	tct Ser 395	tgt Cys	tac Tyr	aag Lys	cct Pro	1199
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Cys Gly His Leu Gln Thr Cys Arg Leu Leu Leu Ser Tyr Gly Cys Asp 35 40 45

Pro Asn Ile Ile Ser Leu Gln Gly Phe Thr Ala Leu Gln Met Gly Asn 50 55 60

Glu Asn Val Gln Gln Leu Leu Gln Glu Gly Ile Ser Leu Gly Asn Ser 65 70 75 80

Glu Ala Asp Arg Gln Leu Leu Glu Ala Ala Lys Ala Gly Asp Val Glu 85 90 95

Thr Val Lys Lys Leu Cys Thr Val Gln Ser Val Asn Cys Arg Asp Ile 100 105 110

Glu Gly Arg Gln Ser Thr Pro Leu His Phe Ala Ala Gly Tyr Asn Arg 115 120 125

Val Ser Val Val Glu Tyr Leu Leu Gln His Gly Ala Asp Val His Ala 130 135 140

Lys Asp Lys Gly Gly Leu Val Pro Leu His Asn Ala Cys Ser Tyr Gly 145 150 155 160

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His Tyr Glu Val Ala Glu Leu Leu Val Lys His Gly Ala Val Val Asn Val Ala Asp Leu Trp Lys Phe Thr Pro Leu His Glu Ala Ala Ala Lys Gly Lys Tyr Glu Ile Cys Lys Leu Leu Leu Gln His Gly Ala Asp Pro Thr Lys Lys Asn Arg Asp Gly Asn Thr Pro Leu Asp Leu Val Lys Asp Gly Asp Thr Asp Ile Gln Asp Leu Leu Arg Gly Asp Ala Ala Leu Leu Asp Ala Ala Lys Lys Gly Cys Leu Ala Arg Val Lys Lys Leu Ser Ser Pro Asp Asn Val Asn Cys Arg Asp Thr Gln Gly Arg His Ser Thr Pro Leu His Leu Ala Ala Gly Tyr Asn Asn Leu Glu Val Ala Glu Tyr Leu Leu Gln His Gly Ala Asp Val Asn Ala Gln Asp Lys Gly Gly Leu Ile Pro Leu His Asn Ala Ala Ser Tyr Gly His Val Asp Val Ala Ala Leu 315 Leu Ile Lys Tyr Asn Ala Cys Val Asn Ala Thr Asp Lys Trp Ala Phe Thr Pro Leu His Glu Ala Ala Gln Lys Gly Arg Thr Gln Leu Cys Ala Leu Leu Leu Ala His Gly Ala Asp Pro Thr Leu Lys Asn Gln Glu Gly Gln Thr Pro Leu Asp Leu Val Ser Ala Asp Asp Val Ser Ala Leu Leu Thr Ala Ala Met Pro Pro Ser Ala Leu Pro Ser Cys Tyr Lys Pro Gln Val Leu Asn Gly Val Arg Ser Pro Gly Ala Thr Ala Asp Ala Leu Ser Ser Gly Pro Ser Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ala Ser Ser Leu Asp Asn Leu Ser Gly Ser Phe Ser Glu Leu Ser Ser Val Val Ser Ser Ser 440 Gly Thr Glu Gly Ala Ser Ser Leu Glu Lys Lys Glu Val·Pro Gly Val Asp Phe Ser Ile Thr Gln Phe Val Arg Asn Leu Gly Leu Glu His Leu Met Asp Ile Phe Glu Arg Glu Gln Ile Thr Leu Asp Val Leu Val Glu Met Gly His Lys Glu Leu Lys Glu Ile Gly Ile Asn Ala Tyr Gly His Arg His Lys Leu Ile Lys Gly Val Glu Arg Leu Ile Ser Gly Gln Gln 520

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Gly Ile Phe Asn Arg Tyr Asn Ile Leu Lys Ile Gln Lys Val Cys Asn
Lys Lys Leu Trp Glu Arg Tyr Thr His Arg Arg Lys Glu Val Ser Glu
Glu Asn His Asn His Ala Asn Glu Arg Met Leu Phe His Gly Ser Pro
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Ile Gly Gly Met Phe Gly Ala Gly Ile Tyr Phe Ala Glu Asn Ser Ser
Lys Ser Asn Gln Tyr Val Tyr Gly Ile Gly Gly Gly Thr Gly Cys Pro
Val His Lys Asp Arg Ser Cys Tyr Ile Cys His Arg Gln Leu Leu Phe
Cys Arg Val Thr Leu Gly Lys Ser Phe Leu Gln Phe Ser Ala Met Lys
Met Ala His Ser Pro Pro Gly His His Ser Val Thr Gly Arg Pro Ser
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Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Glu Ala Val Glu Pro Ala Ala Arg Glu Leu Phe
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Pro Glu Lys Val Asn Ser Arg Asp Thr Ala Gly Arg Lys Ser Thr Pro
ctg cac ttc gcc gca ggt ttt ggg cgg aaa gac gta gtt gaa tat ttg
Leu His Phe Ala Ala Gly Phe Gly Arg Lys Asp Val Val Glu Tyr Leu
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Leu Gln Asn Gly Ala Asn Val Gln Ala Arg Asp Asp Gly Gly Leu Ile
cct ctt cat aat gca tgc tct ttt ggt cat gct gaa gta gtc aat ctc
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Pro Leu His Asn Ala Cys Ser Phe Gly His Ala Glu Val Val Asn Leu
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                                      105
ctt ttg cga cat ggt gca gac ccc aat gct cga gat aat tgg aat tat
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Thr Pro Leu His Glu Ala Ala Ile Lys Gly Lys Ile Asp Val Cys Ile
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					ggt Gly											769
					gta Val											817
					ttg Leu											865
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					gct Ala											1153
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					cct Pro											1249

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				cag Gln												1345
				cgc Arg												1393
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Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala 20	Ala	Glu	Ala	Val	Glu 25	Pro	Ala	Ala	Arg	G1u 30	Leu	Phe	
			20	Ala Asn				25					30			
Glu	Ala	Cys 35	20 Arg	Asn	Gly	Asp	Val 40	25 Glu	Arg	val	Lys	Arg 45	30 Leu	Val		
Glu Pro	Ala Glu 50	Cys 35 Lys	20 Arg Val	Asn	Gly Ser	Asp Arg 55	Val 40 Asp	25 Glu Thr	Arg Ala	Val Gly	Lys Arg 60	Arg 45 Lys	30 Leu Ser	Val Thr	Thr	
Glu Pro Leu 65	Ala Glu 50 His	Cys 35 Lys Phe	20 Arg Val Ala	Asn Asn Ala	Gly Ser Gly 70	Asp Arg 55 Phe	Val 40 Asp	25 Glu Thr Arg	Arg Ala Lys	Val Gly Asp 75	Lys Arg 60 Val	Arg 45 Lys Val	30 Leu Ser Glu	Val Thr	Thr Pro Leu	
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Glu Pro Leu 65 Leu Pro	Ala Glu 50 His Gln Leu	Cys 35 Lys Phe Asn	20 Arg Val Ala Gly Asn 100 His	Asn Asn Ala Ala 85	Gly Ser Gly 70 Asn Cys	Asp Arg 55 Phe Val	Val 40 Asp Gly Gln Phe	Glu Thr Arg Ala Gly 105 Asn	Arg Ala Lys Arg 90 His	Val Gly Asp 75 Asp	Lys Arg 60 Val Asp Glu	Arg 45 Lys Val Gly	Ser Glu Gly Val 110 Trp	Val Thr Tyr Leu 95	Thr Pro Leu 80	
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Glu Pro Leu 65 Leu Pro Leu Thr	Ala Glu 50 His Gln Leu Pro 130 Leu	Cys 35 Lys Phe Asn His Arg 115 Leu	20 Arg Val Ala Gly Asn 100 His	Asn Ala Ala 85 Ala Gly Glu	Gly Ser Gly 70 Asn Cys Ala Ala Gly 150	Asp 55 Phe Val Ser Asp Alaa	Val 40 Asp Gly Gln Phe Pro 120 Ile	25 Glu Thr Arg Ala Gly 105 Asn Lys	Arg Ala Lys Arg 90 His Ala Gly	Val Gly Asp 75 Asp Ala Arg Lys Ile 155	Lys Arg 60 Val Asp Glu Asp Ile 140 Arg	Arg 45 Lys Val Gly Val Asn 125 Asp	Ser Glu Gly Val 1100 Trp Val Thr	Val Thr Tyr Leu 95 Asn Asn Cys	Thr Pro Leu 80 Ile Leu Tyr Ile Gly 160 Thr	

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- Asn Arg Val Lys Ile Val Gln Leu Leu Gln His Gly Ala Asp Val 225 230 235 240
- His Ala Lys Asp Lys Gly Asp Leu Val Pro Leu His Asn Ala Cys Ser 245 250 255
- Tyr Gly His Tyr Glu Val Thr Glu Leu Leu Val Lys His Gly Ala Cys
- Val Asn Ala Met Asp Leu Trp Gln Phe Thr Pro Leu His Glu Ala Ala 275 280 . 285
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- Ile Ser Leu Gln Gly Phe Thr Ala Leu Gln Met Gly Asn Glu Asn Val 465 470 480
- Gln Gln Leu Leu Gln Glu Gly Ile Ser Leu Gly Asn Ser Glu Ala Asp 485 490 495
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gag gcg tg Glu Ala Cy 3	s Arg Asn G	ggg gac gtg g Sly Asp Val (40	gaa cga gtc Glu Arg Val	aag agg ctg gtg Lys Arg Leu Val 45	acg 145 Thr
cct gag aa Pro Glu Ly 50	g gtg aac a s Val Asn S	agc cgc gac Ser Arg Asp 55	acg gcg ggc Thr Ala Gly	agg aaa tcc acc Arg Lys Ser Thr 60	ccg 193
ctg cac tt Leu His Ph 65	c gcc gca g e Ala Ala G	ggt ttt ggg Gly Phe Gly 70	cgg aaa gac Arg Lys Asp 75:	gta gtt gaa tat Val Val Glu Tyr	ttg 241 Leu 80
ctt cag aa Leu Gln As	t ggt gca a n Gly Ala <i>l</i> 85	aat gtc caa Asn Val Gln	gca cgt gat Ala Arg Asp 90	gat ggg ggc ctt Asp Gly Gly Let 95	ılle
cct ctt ca Pro Leu Hi	t aat gca (s Asn Ala (100	Cys Ser Phe	ggt cat gct Gly His Ala 105	gaa gta gtc aat Glu Val Val Ası 110	ctc 337 Leu
ctt ttg cg Leu Leu Ar 11	g His Gly	gca gac ccc Ala Asp Pro 120	aat gct cga Asn Ala Arg	gat aat tgg aat Asp Asn Trp Asn 125	tat 385 Tyr
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ggt gaa ta Gly Glu Ty	t aag aaa g r Lys Lys 1 180	gat gaa ctc Asp Glu Leu	tta gaa agt Leu Glu Ser 185	gcc agg agt gg Ala Arg Ser Gl 190	e aat 577 y Asn
gaa gaa aa Glu Glu Ly 19	s Met Met	gct cta ctc Ala Leu Leu 200	aca cca tta Thr Pro Leu	aat gtc aac tg Asn Val Asn Cy 205	c cac 625 s His
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aac aga gt Asn Arg Va 225	ıl Lys Ile	gta cag ctg Val Gln Leu 230	tta ctg caa Leu Leu Gln 235	cat gga gct ga His Gly Ala As	t gtc 721 p Val 240

-55**-**

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	gca Ala 275										865
	aac Asn										913
	aca Thr										961
	cca Pro	_		_							1009
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	tct Ser 355										1105
	ttg Leu										1153
	gaa Glu										1201
	ttc Phe										1249
	gtt Val										1297
	ctt Leu 435										1345
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									gat Asp					2497
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									ggt Gly					2977
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Trp					His				gaa Glu	Val				3073
	His	-		Ğlu	_	-			cat His				Val	3121
_			His				_	Glu	agg Arg L050			Ile		 3169

-58-

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gac aga tot tgt tac att tgc cac agg cag ctg ctc ttt tgc cgg gta Asp Arg Ser Cys Tyr Ile Cys His Arg Gln Leu Leu Phe Cys Arg Val 1090 1095 1100	13
acc ttg gga aag tct ttc ctg cag ttc agt gca atg aaa atg gca cat Thr Leu Gly Lys Ser Phe Leu Gln Phe Ser Ala Met Lys Met Ala His 1105 1110 1115 1120	61
Ser Pro Pro Gly His His Ser Val Thr Gly Arg Pro Ser Val Asn Gly 1125 1130 1135	09
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Pro Glu Lys Val Asn Ser Arg Asp Thr Ala Gly Arg Lys Ser Thr Pro 50 55 60	

Leu 65	His	Phe	Ala	Ala	Gly 70	Phe	Gly	Arg	Lys	Asp 75	Val	Val	Glu	Tyr	Leu 80
Leu	Gln	Asn	Gly	Ala 85	Asn	Val	Gln	Ala	Arg 90	Asp	Asp	Gly	Gly	Leu 95	Ile
Pro	Leu	His	Asn 100	Ala	Сув	Ser	Phe	Gly 105	His	Ala	Glu	Val	Val 110	Asn	Leu
Leu	Leu	Arg 115	His	Gly	Ala	Asp	Pro 120	Asn	Ala	Arg	Asp	Asn 125	Trp	Asn	Tyr
Thr	Pro 130	Leu	His	Glu	Ala	Ala 135	Ile	Lys	Gly	Lys -	11e 140	Asp.	Val	Cys	Ile
Val 145	Leu	Leu	Gln	His	Gly 150	Ala	Glu	Pro	Thr	11e 155	Arg	Asn	Thr	Asp	Gly 160
Arg	Thr	Ala	Leu	Asp 165	Leu	Ala	Asp	Pro	Ser 170	Ala	Lys	Ala	Val	Leu 175	Thr
Gly	Glu	Tyr	Lys 180	Lys	Asp	Glu	Leu	Leu 185	Glu	Ser	Ala	Arg	Ser 190	Gly	Asn
Glu	Glu	Lys 195	Met	Met	Ala	Leu	Leu 200	Thr	Pro	Leu	Asn	Val 205	Asn	Суѕ	His
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Ser	Lys 290	Asn	Arg	Val	Glu	Val 295	Сув	Ser	Leu	Leu	Leu 300	Ser	Tyr	Gly	Ala
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Pro	Thr	Pro	Gln	Leu 325	ГЛЗ	Glu	Arg	Leu	Ala 330	Tyr	Glu	Phe	Lys	Gly 335	His
Ser	Leu	Leu	Gln 340	Ala	Ala	Arg	Glu	Ala 345	Asp	Val	Thr	Arg	Ile 350	Lys	Lys
His	Leu	Ser 355	Leu	Glu	Met	Val	Asn 360	Phe	Lys	His	Pro	Gln 365	Thr	His	Glu
Thr	Ala 370	Leu	His	Cys	Ala	Ala 375	Ala	Ser	Pro	Tyr	Pro 380	Lys	Arg	Lys	Gln
Ile 385	Cys	Glu	Leu	Leu	Leu 390	Arg	Lys	Gly	Ala	Asn 395	Ile	Asn	Glu	Lys	Thr 400
Lys	Glu	Phe	Leu	Thr 405	Pro	Leu	His	Val	Ala 410	Ser	Glu	Lys	Ala	His 415	Asn
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Asp	ASN	435	GIY	GIN	THE	ser	440	HIS	Arg	АІА	А1а	1yr 445	Cys	GIĄ	HIS
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Ile 465	Ser	Leu	Gln	Gly	Phe 470	Thr	Ala	Leu	Gln	Met 475	Gly	Asn	Glu	Asn	Val 480
Gln	Gln	Leu	Leu	Gln 485	Glu	Gly	Ile	Ser	Leu 490	Gly	Asn	Ser	Glu	Ala 495	Asp
Arg	Gln	Leu	Leu 500	Glu	Ala	Ala	Lys	Ala 505	Gly	Asp	Val	Glu	Thr 510	Val	Lys
Lys	Leu	Cys 515	Thr	Val	Gln	Ser	Val 520	Asn	Cys	Arg	Asp	Ile 525	Glu	Gly	Arg
Gln	Ser 530	Thr	Pro	Leu	His	Phe 535	Ala	Ala	Gly	Туг	Asn 540	Arg	Val	Ser	Val
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Gly	Gly	Leu	Val	Pro 565	Leu	His	Asn	Ala	С ув 570	Ser	Tyr	Gly	His	Tyr 575	Glu
Val	Ala	Glu	Leu 580	Leu	Val	Lys	His	Gly 585	Ala	Val	Val	Asn	Val 590	Ala	Asp
Leu	Trp	Lys 595	Phe	Thr	Pro	Leu	His 600	Glu	Ala	Ala	Ala	Lys 605	Gly	Lys	Tyr
Glu	Ile 610	Cys	Lys	Leu	Leu	Leu 615	Gln	His	Gly	Ala	Asp 620	Pro	Thr	Lys	Lys
Asn 625	Arg	Asp	Gly	Asn	Thr 630	Pro	Leu	Asp	Leu	Val 635	Lys	Asp	Gly	Asp	Thr 640
Asp	Ile	Gln	Asp	Leu 645	Leu	Arg	Gly	Asp	Ala 650	Ala	Leu	Leu	Asp	Ala 655	Ala
Lys	Lys	Gly	Cys 660	Leu	Ala	Arg	Val	Lys 665	Lys	Leu	Ser	Ser	Pro 670	Asp	Asn
Val	Asn	Cys 675	Arg	Asp	Thr	Gln	Gly 680	Arg	His	Ser	Thr	Pro 685	Leu	His	Leu
Ala	Ala 690	Gly	Tyr	Asn	Asn	Leu 695	Glu	Val	Ala	Glu	Туг 700	Leu	Leu	Gln	His
Gly 705	Ala	Asp	Val	Asn	Ala 710	Gln	Asp	Lys	Gly	Gly 715	Leu	Ile	Pro	Leu	His 720
Asn	Ala	Ala	Ser	Tyr 725	Gly	His	Val	Asp	Val 730	Ala	Ala	Leu	Leu	11e 735	Lys
Туr	Asn	Ala	Cys 740	Val	Asn	Ala	Thr	Asp 745	Lys	Trp	Ala	Phe	Thr 750	Pro	Leu
His	Glu	Ala 755	Ala	Gln	Lys	Gly	Arg 760	Thr	Gln	Leu	Cys	Ala 765	Leu	Leu	Leu
Ala	His 770	Gly	Ala	Asp	Pro	Thr 775	Leu	Lys	Asn	Gln	Glu 780	Gly	Gln	Thr	Pro
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Met Pro Pro Ser Ala Leu Pro Ser Cys Tyr Lys Pro Gln Val Leu Asn 810 805

Gly Val Arg Ser Pro Gly Ala Thr Ala Asp Ala Leu Ser Ser Gly Pro 825

Ser Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ala Ser Ser Leu Asp Asn Leu Ser 840

Gly Ser Phe Ser Glu Leu Ser Ser Val Val Ser Ser Ser Gly Thr Glu 855

Gly Ala Ser Ser Leu Glu Lys Lys Glu Val Pro Gly Val Asp Phe Ser

Ile Thr Gln Phe Val Arg Asn Leu Gly Leu Glu His Leu Met Asp Ile

Phe Glu Arg Glu Gln Ile Thr Leu Asp Val Leu Val Glu Met Gly His

Lys Glu Leu Lys Glu Ile Gly Ile Asn Ala Tyr Gly His Arg His Lys 920

Leu Ile Lys Gly Val Glu Arg Leu Ile Ser Gly Gln Gln Gly Leu Asn 935

Pro Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn Thr Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Ile Leu Ile Asp

Leu Ser Pro Asp Asp Lys Glu Phe Gln Ser Val Glu Glu Glu Met Gln

Ser Thr Val Arg Glu His Arg Asp Gly Gly His Ala Gly Gly Ile Phe 985

Asn Arg Tyr Asn Ile Leu Lys Ile Gln Lys Val Cys Asn Lys Lys Leu 1000

Trp Glu Arg Tyr Thr His Arg Arg Lys Glu Val Ser Glu Glu Asn His 1015

Asn His Ala Asn Glu Arg Met Leu Phe His Gly Ser Pro Phe Val Asn . 1035 1030

Ala Ile Ile His Lys Gly Phe Asp Glu Arg His Ala Tyr Ile Gly Gly

Met Phe Gly Ala Gly Ile Tyr Phe Ala Glu Asn Ser Ser Lys Ser Asn 1065

Gln Tyr Val Tyr Gly Ile Gly Gly Gly Thr Gly Cys Pro Val His Lys 1080 1085

Asp Arg Ser Cys Tyr Ile Cys His Arg Gln Leu Leu Phe Cys Arg Val 1095

Thr Leu Gly Lys Ser Phe Leu Gln Phe Ser Ala Met Lys Met Ala His 1115

Ser Pro Pro Gly His His Ser Val Thr Gly Arg Pro Ser Val Asn Gly 1130

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Asp Pro Asp Gly Gly Phe Ala Leu Pro Pro Pro Pro Arg Gly Ser Arg
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                                                                                       193
geg tet tet eeg ggg gge ete gee ete etg ete geg ggg eeg ggg ete
Ala Ser Ser Pro Gly Gly Leu Ala Leu Leu Leu Ala Gly Pro Gly Leu
                                                                                       289
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Leu Leu Arg Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Leu Ala Val Ala Ala Arg Ile
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                                                                                       337
gcg gcc gag gcc gtg gag ccg gcc gcc cga gag ctg ttc gag gcg tgc
Ala Ala Glu Ala Val Glu Pro Ala Ala Arg Glu Leu Phe Glu Ala Cys
           115
                                     120
                                                               125
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											acc Thr					481
gcc Ala	gca Ala	ggt Gly	ttt Phe	999 Gly 165	cgg Arg	aaa Lys	gac Asp	gta Val	gtt Val 170	gaa Glu	tat Tyr	ttg Leu	ctt Leu	cag Gln 175	aat Asn	529
											ctt Leu					577
aat Asn	gca Ala	tgc Cys 195	tct Ser	ttt Phe	ggt Gly	cat His	gct Ala 200	gaa Glu	gta Val	gtc Val	aat Asn	ctc Leu 205	ctt Leu	ttg Leu	cga Arg	625
					aat A sn		С									647
			•													
	0> 10 1> 20															
	2> PI 3> Ho		sapie	ens												
	0> 10															
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Asp	Pro	Asp	Gly 20	Gly	Phe	Ala	Leu	Pro 25	Pro	Pro	Pro	Arg	Gly 30	Ser	Arg	
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Leu	Leu	Arg	Leu	Leu 85	Ala	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ala 90	Val	Ala	Ala	Ala	Arg 95	lle	
Met	Ser	-	_	-	_		_		_		Ala		Ala 110	Ser	Ala	
Ala	Ala	Glu 115	Ala	Val	Glu	Pro	Ala 120		Arg	Glu	Leu	Phe 125	Glu	Ala	Cys	
Arg	Asn 130	-	Asp	Val	Glu	Arg 135	Val	Lys	Arg	Leu	Val 140		Pro	Glu	Lys	
Val 145		Ser	Arg	Asp	Thr 150	Ala	Gly	Arg	Lys	Ser 155	Thr	Pro	Leu	His	Phe 160	
Ala	Ala	Gly	Phe	Gly 165	Arg	Lys	Asp	Val	Val 170		Tyr	Leu	Leu	Gln 175	Asn	
Gly	Ala	Asn	Val 180	Gln	Ala	Arg	Asp	Asp 185		Gly	Leu	Ile	Pro 190		His	
Asn	Ala	Cys 195		Phe	Gly	His	Ala 200		Val	Val	Asn	Leu 205	Leu	Leu	Arg	

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His Gly Ala Asp Pro Asn Ala 210

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215

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											gat Asp					769
_	_		_	_			_				ctt Leu			_		817
											ggc Gly					865
_	_	_									go Cya 300		_	_		913
											gga Gly					961
_		-		-		-				_	gat Asp	_		_		1009
_			_		_						tgt Cys					1057
											gcc Ala					1105
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	-		_	_					-		ggt Gly	-	-			1201
											ttg Leu					1249
											ggc Gly					1297
caa Gln	gct Ala	gca Ala 435	cga Arg	gaa Glu	gct Ala	gat Asp	gtt Val 440	act Thr	cga Arg	atc Ile	aaa Lys	aaa Lys 445	cat His	ctc Leu	tct Ser	1345
_	-					-					cat His 460	_		_	_	1393
	_	_	_							_	aag Lys			_	_	1441
_	_	,	_							~	aag Lys					1489

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														gtt Val		1537
														aat Asn		1585
														caa Gln		1633
_	-			_	_			-	_					tcc Ser		1681
														caa Gln 575		1729
											_	_	_	caa Gln	_	1777
_	_	_	-		_		_	_	_		_			ctg Leu	_	1825
	-	-	_	-		_	_	_		_		_	_	tct Ser		1873
				_	_				_					gaa Glu		1921
														ggc Gly 655		1969
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														agg Arg		2161
														att Ile 735		2209
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_		-	_		_	_	_				_		_	aat Asn	_	2305

	gat Asp 770														2353
	aat Asn														2401
	aat Asn														2449
	tac Tyr			_	-		_	_				_		_	2497
_	gtc Val		_	_	_			_				-	_	-	2545
	caa Gln 850														2593
_	gac Asp	_						_					_		2641
	tca Ser														2689
	gct Ala														2737
-	cca Pro					_	_						_		2785
	agc Ser 930														2833
	gaa Glu														2881
	ttg Leu														2929
ttc Phe	gta Val														2977
	cag Gln					Val					Gly				3025
Lys	gag Glu 1010				Asn	~				Arg					3073
	gtc Val 5			Leu					Gln				Tyr		3121

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aat att ctc aag att cag aag gtt tgt aac aag aaa cta tgg gaa aga 331 Asn Ile Leu Lys Ile Gln Lys Val Cys Asn Lys Lys Leu Trp Glu Arg 1090 1095 1100	13
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aat gaa cga atg cta ttt cat ggg tct cct ttt gtg aat gca att atc 340 Asn Glu Arg Met Leu Phe His Gly Ser Pro Phe Val Asn Ala Ile Ile 1125 1130 1135	09
cac aaa ggc ttt gat gaa agg cat gcg tac ata ggt ggt atg ttt gga 345 His Lys Gly Phe Asp Glu Arg His Ala Tyr Ile Gly Gly Met Phe Gly 1140 1145 1150	57
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gct gaa tat gtt att tac aga gga gaa cag gct tat cct gag tat tta 374 Ala Glu Tyr Val Ile Tyr Arg Gly Glu Gln Ala Tyr Pro Glu Tyr Leu 1235 1240 1245	45
att act tac cag att atg agg cct gaa ggt atg gtc gat gga 378 Ile Thr Tyr Gln Ile Met Arg Pro Glu Gly Met Val Asp Gly 1250 1255 1260	87
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Ala Pro Asp Pro Val Thr Ala Gly Ser Gln Ala Ala Arg Ala Leu Ser

Ala Ser Ser Pro Gly Gly Leu Ala Leu Leu Leu Ala Gly Pro Gly Leu

Leu Leu Arg Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Leu Ala Val Ala Ala Arg Ile

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Ala Ala Glu Ala Val Glu Pro Ala Ala Arg Glu Leu Phe Glu Ala Cys 120

Arg Asn Gly Asp Val Glu Arg Val Lys Arg Leu Val Thr Pro Glu Lys

Val Asn Ser Arg Asp Thr Ala Gly Arg Lys Ser Thr Pro Leu His Phe

Ala Ala Gly Phe Gly Arg Lys Asp Val Val Glu Tyr Leu Leu Gln Asn

Gly Ala Asn Val Gln Ala Arg Asp Asp Gly Gly Leu Ile Pro Leu His 185

Asn Ala Cys Ser Phe Gly His Ala Glu Val Val Asn Leu Leu Arg 200

His Gly Ala Asp Pro Asn Ala Arg Asp Asn Trp Asn Tyr Thr Pro Leu 215

His Glu Ala Ala Ile Lys Gly Lys Ile Asp Val Cys Ile Val Leu Leu

Gln His Gly Ala Glu Pro Thr Ile Arg Asn Thr Asp Gly. Arg Thr Ala

Leu Asp Leu Ala Asp Pro Ser Ala Lys Ala Val Leu Thr Gly Glu Tyr

Lys Lys Asp Glu Leu Leu Glu Ser Ala Arg Ser Gly Asn Glu Glu Lys

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Lys	Ile	Val	Gln	Leu 325	Leu	Leu	Gln	His	Gly 330	Ala	Asp	Val	His	Ala 335	Lys
Asp	Lys	Gly	Asp 340	Leu	Val	Pro	Leu	His 345	Asn	Ala	Cys	Ser	Tyr 350	Gly	His
Tyr	Glu	Val 355	Thr	Glu	Leu	Leu	Val 360	Lys	His	Gly	Ala	Cys 365	Val	Asn	Ala
Met	Asp 370	Leu	Trp	Gln	Phe	Thr 375	Pro	Leu	His	Glu	Ala 380	Ala	Ser	Lys	Asn
Arg 385	Val	Glu	Val	Сув	Ser 390	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ser	Tyr 395	Gly	Ala	Asp	Pro	Thr 400
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Gln	Leu		Glu 420	Arg	Leu	Ala	Tyr	Glu 425	Phe	Lys	Gly	His	Ser 430	Leu	Leu
Gln	Ala	Ala 435	Arg	Glu	Ala	Asp	Val 440	Thr	Arg	Ile	Lys	Lys 445	His	Leu	Ser
Leu	Glu 450	Met	Val	Asn	Phe	Lys 455	His	Pro	Gln	Thr	His 460	Glu	Thr	Ala	Leu
His 465	Cys	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ser 470	Pro	Tyr	Pro	Lys	Arg 475	ГÀЗ	Gln	Ile	Cys	Glu 480
Leu	Leu	Leu	Arg	Lys 485	Gly	Ala	Asn	Ile	Asn 490	Glu	Lys	Thr	Lys	Glu 495	Phe
Leu	Thr	Pro	Leu 500	His	Val	Ala	Ser	Glu 505	Lys	Ala	His	Asn	Asp 510	Val	Val
Glu	Val	V al 515	Val	Lys	His	Glu	Ala 520	Lys	Val	Asn	Ala	Leu 525	Asp	Asn	Leu
Gly	Gln 530	Thr	Ser	Leu	His	Arg 535	Ala	Ala	Tyr	Сув	Gly 540	His	Leu	Gln	Thr
Cys 545	Arg	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ser 550	Tyr	Gly	Сув	Asp	Pro 555	Asn	Ile	Ile	Ser	Leu 560
Gln	Gly	Phe	Thr	Ala 565	Leu	Gln	Met	Gly	Asn 570	Glu	Asn	Val	Gln	Gln 575	Leu
Leu	Gln	Glu	Gly 580	Ile	Ser	Leu	Gly	Asn 585	Ser	Glu	Ala	Asp	Arg 590	Gln	Leu
Leu	Glu	Ala 595	Ala	Lys	Ala	Gly	Asp 600	Val	Glu	Thr	Val	Lys 605	Lys	Leu	Cys
Thr	Val 610	Gln	Ser	Val	Asn	Cys 615	Arg	Asp	Ile	Glu	Gly 620	Arg	Gln	Ser	Thr
Pro 625	Leu	His	Phe	Ala	Ala 630	Gly	Tyr	Asn	Arg	Val 635	Ser	Val	Val	Glu	Tyr 640
Leu	Leu	Gln	His	Gly 645	Ala	Asp	Val	His	Ala 650	Lys	qaA	Lys	Gly	Gly 655	Leu

Val Pro Leu His Asn Ala Cys Ser Tyr Gly His Tyr Glu Val Ala Glu Leu Leu Val Lys His Gly Ala Val Val Asn Val Ala Asp Leu Trp Lys Phe Thr Pro Leu His Glu Ala Ala Ala Lys Gly Lys Tyr Glu Ile Cys Lys Leu Leu Gln His Gly Ala Asp Pro Thr Lys Lys Asn Arg Asp Gly Asn Thr Pro Leu Asp Leu Val Lys Asp Gly Asp Thr Asp Ile Gln Asp Leu Leu Arg Gly Asp Ala Ala Leu Leu Asp Ala Ala Lys Lys Gly Cys Leu Ala Arg Val Lys Lys Leu Ser Ser Pro Asp Asn Val Asn Cys Arg Asp Thr Gln Gly Arg His Ser Thr Pro Leu His Leu Ala Ala Gly Tyr Asn Asn Leu Glu Val Ala Glu Tyr Leu Leu Gln His Gly Ala Asp Val Asn Ala Gln Asp Lys Gly Gly Leu Ile Pro Leu His Asn Ala Ala 810 Ser Tyr Gly His Val Asp Val Ala Ala Leu Leu Ile Lys Tyr Asn Ala 825 Cys Val Asn Ala Thr Asp Lys Trp Ala Phe Thr Pro Leu His Glu Ala Ala Gln Lys Gly Arg Thr Gln Leu Cys Ala Leu Leu Leu Ala His Gly Ala Asp Pro Thr Leu Lys Asn Gln Glu Gly Gln Thr Pro Leu Asp Leu Val Ser Ala Asp Asp Val Ser Ala Leu Leu Thr Ala Ala Met Pro Pro Ser Ala Leu Pro Ser Cys Tyr Lys Pro Gln Val Leu Asn Gly Val Arg 905 Ser Pro Gly Ala Thr Ala Asp Ala Leu Ser Ser Gly Pro Ser Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ala Ser Ser Leu Asp Asn Leu Ser Gly Ser Phe Ser Glu Leu Ser Ser Val Val Ser Ser Ser Gly Thr Glu Gly Ala Ser Ser Leu Glu Lys Lys Glu Val Pro Gly Val Asp Phe Ser Ile Thr Gln Phe Val Arg Asn Leu Gly Leu Glu His Leu Met Asp Ile Phe Glu Arg 985 Glu Gln Ile Thr Leu Asp Val Leu Val Glu Met Gly His Lys Glu Leu 1000 Lys Glu Ile Gly Ile Asn Ala Tyr Gly His Arg His Lys Leu Ile Lys 1015 1020

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Gly Val Glu Arg Leu Ile Ser Gly Gln Gln Gly Leu Asn Pro Tyr Leu 1025 1030 1035 1040

Thr Leu Asn Thr Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Ile Leu Ile Asp Leu Ser Pro 1045 1050 1055

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Arg Glu His Arg Asp Gly Gly His Ala Gly Gly Ile Phe Asn Arg Tyr
1075 1080 1085

Asn Ile Leu Lys Ile Gln Lys Val Cys Asn Lys Lys Leu Trp Glu Arg 1090 1095 1100

Tyr Thr His Arg Arg Lys Glu Val Ser Glu Glu Asn His Asn His Ala 1105 1110 1115 1120

Asn Glu Arg Met Leu Phe His Gly Ser Pro Phe Val Asn Ala Ile Ile 1125 1130 1135

His Lys Gly Phe Asp Glu Arg His Ala Tyr Ile Gly Gly Met Phe Gly 1140 1145 1150

Ala Gly Ile Tyr Phe Ala Glu Asn Ser Ser Lys Ser Asn Gln Tyr Val 1155 1160 1165

Tyr Gly Ile Gly Gly Gly Thr Gly Cys Pro Val His Lys Asp Arg Ser 1170 1180

Cys Tyr Ile Cys His Arg Gln Leu Leu Phe Cys Arg Val Thr Leu Gly 1185 1190 1195 1200

Lys Ser Phe Leu Gln Phe Ser Ala Met Lys Met Ala His Ser Pro Pro 1205 1210 1215 .

Gly His His Ser Val Thr Gly Arg Pro Ser Val Asn Gly Leu Ala Leu 1220 1225 1230

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<213> Homo sapiens

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<212> DNA

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<220>

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gcc gcc gaa gcc tct cgc ctc aca ttt ccc aca aac cct tcg cgc cgc Ala Ala Glu Ala Ser Arg Leu Thr Phe Pro Thr Asn Pro Ser Arg Arg 35 40 45	143
ctc gct agc cga aac ctg ccc agc cgg tgc ccg gcc act gcg cac gcg Leu Ala Ser Arg Asn Leu Pro Ser Arg Cys Pro Ala Thr Ala His Ala 50 55 60	191
cgg gac gac gtc acg tgc gct ccc ggg gct gga cgg agc tgg cag gag Arg Asp Asp Val Thr Cys Ala Pro Gly Ala Gly Arg Ser Trp Gln Glu 65 70 75	239

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ccg gac ggc Pro Asp Gly		Ala										
gca ggg agc Ala Gly Ser												
ccg gat ccg Pro Asp Pro 130												
tct tct ccg Ser Ser Pro 145					_							_
ctc cgg ttg Leu Arg Leu 160												
tcg ggt cgc Ser Gly Arg	cgc tgc Arg Cys 180	Ala	ggc Gly	999 Gly	gga Gly	gcg Ala 185	gcc Ala	tgc Cys	gcg Ala	agc Ser	gcc Ala 190	gcg Ala
gcc gag gcc Ala Glu Ala												
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 Arg Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Leu Leu Ala Val Ala Ala Ala Ala Arg Ile Met Ser 175

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Pro Pro Pro Pro Arg Gly Ser Arg Gly Ala Gly Ser Pro Ala Arg Gly 150 155 160	775
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agc caa gcg gcc cgg gcc ctg agc gcg tct tct ccg ggg ggc ctc gcc Ser Gln Ala Ala Arg Ala Leu Ser Ala Ser Ser Pro Gly Gly Leu Ala 180 185 190 195	871
Ctc ctg ctc gcg ggg ccg ggg ctc ctg ctc cgg ttg ctg gcg ctg ttg Leu Leu Leu Ala Gly Pro Gly Leu Leu Leu Arg Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu 200 205 210	919
ctg gct gtg gcg gcg gcc agg atc atg tcg ggt cgc cgc tgc gcc ggc Leu Ala Val Ala Ala Ala Arg Ile Met Ser Gly Arg Arg Cys Ala Gly 215 220 225	967
ggg gga gcg gcc tgc gcg agc gcc gcg gcc gag gcc gtg gag ccg gcc Gly Gly Ala Ala Cys Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Glu Ala Val Glu Pro Ala 230 235 240	1015
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Met Val Val Arg Lys Phe Ser Leu Glu Ser Pro Gly Leu Lys Thr Thr	
35 40 45	-
	-
35 40 45 Thr Thr Lys Asn Thr Ile Cys Arg Ile Val Arg Leu Gln Gln Asn Pro	•
Thr Thr Lys Asn Thr Ile Cys Arg Ile Val Arg Leu Gln Gln Asn Pro 50 . 55 60 Pro Gln Arg Trp Arg Trp Asp Glu Ala Pro Ser Pro Ala Ala Glu Ala	
Thr Thr Lys Asn Thr Ile Cys Arg Ile Val Arg Leu Gln Gln Asn Pro 50 . Pro Gln Arg Trp Arg Trp Asp Glu Ala Pro Ser Pro Ala Ala Glu Ala 65 70 75 80 Ser Arg Leu Thr Phe Pro Thr Asn Pro Ser Arg Arg Leu Ala Ser Arg	
Thr Thr Lys Asn Thr Ile Cys Arg Ile Val Arg Leu Gln Gln Asn Pro 50 Pro Gln Arg Trp Arg Trp Asp Glu Ala Pro Ser Pro Ala Ala Glu Ala 65 70 Pro Thr Asn Pro Ser Arg Leu Thr Phe Pro Thr Asn Pro Ser Arg Arg Leu Ala Ser Arg 85 Asn Leu Pro Ser Arg Cys Pro Ala Thr Ala His Ala Arg Asp Asp Val	
Thr Thr Lys Asn Thr Ile Cys Arg Ile Val Arg Leu Gln Gln Asn Pro 50 Pro Gln Arg Trp Arg Trp Asp Glu Ala Pro Ser Pro Ala Ala Glu Ala 65 Ser Arg Leu Thr Phe Pro Thr Asn Pro Ser Arg Arg Leu Ala Ser Arg 95 Asn Leu Pro Ser Arg Cys Pro Ala Thr Ala His Ala Arg Asp Asp Val 110 Thr Cys Ala Pro Gly Ala Gly Arg Ser Trp Gln Glu Leu Ala Gly Gly	
Thr Thr Lys Asn Thr Ile Cys Arg Ile Val Arg Leu Gln Gln Asn Pro 50 Cln Arg Trp Arg Trp Asp Glu Ala Pro Ser Pro Ala Ala Glu Ala 65 Csr Arg Leu Thr Phe Pro Thr Asn Pro Ser Arg Arg Leu Ala Ser Arg Ser Arg Leu Pro Ser Arg Cys Pro Ala Thr Ala His Ala Arg Asp Asp Val 110 Csr Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Gly Ala Gly Arg Ser Trp Gln Glu Leu Ala Gly Gly Ala Leu Pro Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Phe Gln Asp Pro Asp Gly Gly Gly	
Thr Thr Lys Asn Thr Ile Cys Arg Ile Val Arg Leu Gln Gln Asn Pro Sor Gln Arg Trp Arg Trp Asp Glu Ala Pro Ser Pro Ala Ala Glu Ala Ser Arg Leu Thr Phe Pro Thr Asn Pro Ser Arg Arg Leu Ala Ser Arg 95 Asn Leu Pro Ser Arg Cys Pro Ala Thr Ala His Ala Arg Asp Asp Val 115 Thr Cys Ala Pro Gly Ala Gly Arg Ser Trp Gln Glu Leu Ala Gly Gly 130 Phe Ala Leu Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Arg Gly Ser Arg Gly Ala Gly Ser Pro Arg Gly Ala Gly Ser Pro Arg Gly Ala Gly Ser Pro	

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Gly Leu Al		eu Leu Al	a Gly Pr 200	co Gly Leu	Leu Leu 205	Arg Leu	Leu
Ala Leu Le 210	u Leu Al	la Val Al 21		la Arg Ile	Met Ser 220	Gly Arg	Arg
Cys Ala Gl 225	y Gly G	ly Ala Al 230	a Cys Al	la Ser Ala 235			Val 240
Glu Pro Al	a Ala Ai 24	_	eu Phe Gl	lu Ala Cys 250			
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ggg agc co Gly Ser Pr 65		rg Gly A					
gat ccg gt Asp Pro Va 80					Ala Leu		
tct ccg gg Ser Pro Gl	y Gly L						
cgg ttg ct Arg Leu Le			eu Ala Va				
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gag gcc gt Glu Ala Va 145		ro Ala A					473
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<213> Homo sapiens

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Gly Gly	Ala 35	Leu	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ala 40	Ala	Ala	Ser	Phe	Gln 45	Asp	Pro	Asp	
Gly Gly 50	Phe	Ala	Leu	Pro	Pro 55	Pro	Pro	Arg	Gly	Ser 60	Arg	Gly	Ala	Gly	
Ser Pro 65	Ala	Arg	Gly	Ala 70	Arg	Gly	Arg	Gly	His 75	Gly	Thr	Ala	Pro	Asp 80	
Pro Val	Thr	Ala	Gly 85	Ser	Gln	Ala	Ala	Arg 90	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ala	Ser 95	Ser	
Pro Gly	Gly	Leu 100	Ala	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ala 105	Gly	Pro	Gly	Leu	Leu 110	Leu	Arg	
Leu Leu	Ala 115	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ala	Val 120	Ala	Ala	Ala	Arg	Ile 125	Met	Ser	Gly	
Arg Arg 130	Cys	Äla	Gly	Gly	Gly 135	Ala	Ala	Cys	Ala	Ser 140	Ala	Ala	Ala	Glu	
Ala Val 145	Glu	Pro	Ala	Ala 150	Arg	Glu	Leu	Phe	Glu 155	Ala	cys				
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ttgagaagtg gtttacaaga aacaacaaca acaacaacaa agcagttgcg gaggaaagaa 180
aaqaqacaaa qtaaaaaaaa cggaaaagaa atctcccagg agaaagggat gtggaagctg 240
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ccgcaaagat ggcggtggga cgaagcccct tctcccgccg ccgaagcctc tcgcctcaca 480
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ttgagaagtg gtttacaaga aacaacaaca acaacaacaa agcagttgcg gaggaaagaa 180
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actgegeacg egegggaega egteaegtge geteeegggg etggaeggag etggeaggag 600
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aagagacaaa gtaaaaaaa cggaaaagaa atctcccagg agaaagggat gtggaagctg 240 aaaacacgga caatttccac agtaagactt ccaaaagaat gtgcaagatc cgagcaaaac 300
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Arg Lys Phe Ser Leu Glu Ser Pro Gly Leu Lys Thr Thr Thr Thr Lys
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Asn Thr Ile Cys Arg Ile Val Arg Leu Gln Gln Asn Pro Pro Gln Arg
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Thr Phe Pro Thr Asn Pro Ser Arg Arg Leu Ala Ser Arg Asn Leu Pro
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							gat Asp									1533
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							gca Ala									1725
							aac Asn									1773
							aca Thr						Asn			1821
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							gtt Val 635									2157
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			ata Ile		_			_	_	_	2301
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			gtt Val								2637
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			gaa Glu 825								2733
			aac Asn								2781
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Pro Gln Arg Trp Arg Trp Asp Glu Ala Pro Ser Pro Ala Ala Glu Ala 65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Leu Thr Phe Pro Thr Asn Pro Ser Arg Arg Leu Ala Ser Arg 85 90 95

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Thr Ala Gly Arg Lys Ser Thr Pro Leu His Phe Ala Ala Gly Phe Gly 275 280 285

Arg Lys Asp Val Val Glu Tyr Leu Leu Gln Asn Gly Ala Asn Val Gln 290 295 300

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Gly His Ala Glu Val Val Asn Leu Leu Leu Arg His Gly Ala Asp Pro

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PCT/US00/17827

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- Phe His Gly Ser Pro Phe Val Asn Ala Ile Ile His Lys Gly Phe Asp 1250 1260
- Glu Arg His Ala Tyr Ile Gly Gly Met Phe Gly Ala Gly Ile Tyr Phe 1265 1270 1275 1280
- Ala Glu Asn Ser Ser Lys Ser Asn Gln Tyr Val Tyr Gly Ile Gly Gly 1285 1290 1295
- Gly Thr Gly Cys Pro Val His Lys Asp Arg Ser Cys Tyr Ile Cys His 1300 1305 1310
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	y Gly Leu Ile		aat gca tgc tc Asn Ala Cys Se 10	r Phe Gly	1181
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											cta Leu					2525
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											gat Asp					2909
											aat Asn 690					2957

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Lys Trp A	ct ttc aca la Phe Thr '45	Pro Leu H						Э
	gt gct ttg Sys Ala Leu							7
	gaa gga caa Slu Gly Gln		-	_	_	_	_	5
	tt ctg aca eu Leu Thr 795		et Pro					3
	ct caa gtg Pro Gln Val 810							L
Asp Ala L	etc tct tca eu Ser Ser 25	Gly Pro Se						•
	tt gac aac eu Asp Asn			Phe Ser	-		_	7
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	ga gta gat Bly Val Asp 875		le Thr (3
	ac cta atg lis Leu Met 890							L
Val Leu V	tt gag atg Val Glu Met 105	Gly His Ly)
gct tat g Ala Tyr G 920	ga cat agg Bly His Arg	cac aaa ct His Lys Le 925	ta att a eu Ile I	Lys Gly	gtc gag Val Glu 930	aga ctt Arg Leu	atc 3677 Ile	7
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	ca att ctt hr Ile Leu 955		eu Ser I					}

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4992

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-97-

Gln Leu Lys Glu Arg Leu Ala Tyr Glu Phe Lys Gly His Ser Leu Leu Gln Ala Ala Arg Glu Ala Asp Val Thr Arg Ile Lys Lys His Leu Ser 345 Leu Glu Met Val Asn Phe Lys His Pro Gln Thr His Glu Thr Ala Leu His Cys Ala Ala Ala Ser Pro Tyr Pro Lys Arg Lys Gln Ile Cys Glu Leu Leu Leu Arg Lys Gly Ala Asn Ile Asn Glu Lys Thr Lys Glu Phe Leu Thr Pro Leu His Val Ala Ser Glu Lys Ala His Asn Asp Val Val 410 Glu Val Val Lys His Glu Ala Lys Val Asn Ala Leu Asp Asn Leu Gly Gln Thr Ser Leu His Arg Ala Ala Tyr Cys Gly His Leu Gln Thr Cys Arg Leu Leu Ser Tyr Gly Cys Asp Pro Asn Ile Ile Ser Leu Gln Gly Phe Thr Ala Leu Gln Met Gly Asn Glu Asn Val Gln Gln Leu Leu Gln Glu Gly Ile Ser Leu Gly Asn Ser Glu Ala Asp Arg Gln Leu Leu Glu Ala Ala Lys Ala Gly Asp Val Glu Thr Val Lys Lys Leu Cys 505 Thr Val Gln Ser Val Asn Cys Arg Asp Ile Glu Gly Arg Gln Ser Thr Pro Leu His Phe Ala Ala Gly Tyr Asn Arg Val Ser Val Val Glu Tyr Leu Leu Gln His Gly Ala Asp Val His Ala Lys Asp Lys Gly Cly Leu Val Pro Leu His Asn Ala Cys Ser Tyr Gly His Tyr Glu Val Ala Glu Leu Leu Val Lys His Gly Ala Val Val Asn Val Ala Asp Leu Trp Lys 585 Phe Thr Pro Leu His Glu Ala Ala Ala Lys Gly Lys Tyr Glu Ile Cys Lys Leu Leu Gln His Gly Ala Asp Pro Thr Lys Lys Asn Arg Asp Gly Asn Thr Pro Leu Asp Leu Val Lys Asp Gly Asp Thr Asp Ile Gln Asp Leu Leu Arg Gly Asp Ala Ala Leu Leu Asp Ala Ala Lys Lys Gly Cys Leu Ala Arg Val Lys Lys Leu Ser Ser Pro Asp Asn Val Asn Cys Arg Asp Thr Gln Gly Arg His Ser Thr Pro Leu His Leu Ala Ala Gly

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Tyr Asn Asn Leu Glu Val Ala Glu Tyr Leu Leu Gln His Gly Ala Asp 695 Val Asn Ala Gln Asp Lys Gly Gly Leu Ile Pro Leu His Asn Ala Ala Ser Tyr Gly His Val Asp Val Ala Ala Leu Leu Ile Lys Tyr Asn Ala Cys Val Asn Ala Thr Asp Lys Trp Ala Phe Thr Pro Leu His Glu Ala 745 Ala Gln Lys Gly Arg Thr Gln Leu Cys Ala Leu Leu Leu Ala His Gly Ala Asp Pro Thr Leu Lys Asn Gln Glu Gly Gln Thr Pro Leu Asp Leu Val Ser Ala Asp Asp Val Ser Ala Leu Leu Thr Ala Ala Met Pro Pro Ser Ala Leu Pro Ser Cys Tyr Lys Pro Gln Val Leu Asn Gly Val Arg 810 Ser Pro Gly Ala Thr Ala Asp Ala Leu Ser Ser Gly Pro Ser Ser Pro 825 Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ala Ser Ser Leu Asp Asn Leu Ser Gly Ser Phe Ser Glu Leu Ser Ser Val Val Ser Ser Ser Gly Thr Glu Gly Ala Ser Ser Leu Glu Lys Lys Glu Val Pro Gly Val Asp Phe Ser Ile Thr Gln Phe Val Arg Asn Leu Gly Leu Glu His Leu Met Asp Ile Phe Glu Arg 890 Glu Gln Ile Thr Leu Asp Val Leu Val Glu Met Gly His Lys Glu Leu 900 905 Lys Glu Ile Gly Ile Asn Ala Tyr Gly His Arg His Lys Leu Ile Lys Gly Val Glu Arg Leu Ile Ser Gly Gln Gln Gly Leu Asn Pro Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn Thr Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Ile Leu Ile Asp Leu Ser Pro Asp Asp Lys Glu Phe Gln Ser Val Glu Glu Glu Met Gln Ser Thr Val 970 Arg Glu His Arg Asp Gly Gly His Ala Gly Gly Ile Phe Asn Arg Tyr 985 Asn Ile Leu Lys Ile Gln Lys Val Cys Asn Lys Lys Leu Trp Glu Arg 1000 Tyr Thr His Arg Arg Lys Glu Val Ser Glu Glu Asn His Asn His Ala 1015 Asn Glu Arg Met Leu Phe His Gly Ser Pro Phe Val Asn Ala Ile Ile 1030 1035 His Lys Gly Phe Asp Glu Arg His Ala Tyr Ile Gly Gly Met Phe Gly

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Ala Gly Ile Tyr Phe Ala Glu Asn Ser Ser Lys Ser Asn Gln Tyr Val 1065 1060

Tyr Gly Ile Gly Gly Gly Thr Gly Cys Pro Val His Lys Asp Arg Ser 1080 1085

Cys Tyr Ile Cys His Arg Gln Leu Leu Phe Cys Arg Val Thr Leu Gly 1095

Lys Ser Phe Leu Gln Phe Ser Ala Met Lys Met Ala His Ser Pro Pro 1115 1110

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cca cac tgg tac cac ttc tcc tgc ttc tgg aag gtg ggc cac tcc atc 192 Pro His Trp Tyr His Phe Ser Cys Phe Trp Lys Val Gly His Ser Ile

cgg cac cct gac gtt gag gtg gat ggg ttc tct gag ctt cgg tgg gat 240 Arg His Pro Asp Val Glu Val Asp Gly Phe Ser Glu Leu Arg Trp Asp

gac cag cag aaa gtc aag aag aca gcg gaa gct gga gga gtg aca ggc Asp Gln Gln Lys Val Lys Lys Thr Ala Glu Ala Gly Gly Val Thr Gly 288

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							gtg Val									672
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							atc Ile									768
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			gcc Ala								2352
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Phe A	Ala	Ala 115	Glu	Tyr	Ala	Lys	Ser 120	Asn	Arg	Ser	Thr	Cys 125	Lys	Gly	Суз	
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Asp F 145	Pro	Glu	Lys	Pro	Gln 150	Leu	Gly	Met	Ile	Asp 155	Arg	Trp	Tyr	His	Pro 160	
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Glu A	Ala	Leu 195	Lys	Lys	Gln	Leu	Pro 200	Gly	Val	Lys	Ser	Glu 205	Gly	Lys	Arg	
Lys G	3ly 210	Asp	Glu	Val	Asp	Gly 215	Val	Asp	Glu	Val	Ala 220	Lys	Lys	Lys	Ser	
Lys I 225	Lys	Glu	Lys	Asp	Lys 230	Asp	Ser	Lys	Leu	Glu 235	Lys	Ala	Leu	LyĖ	Ala 240	
Gln A	neA	Asp	Leu	Ile 245	Trp	Asn	Ile	Lys	Asp 250	Glu	Leu	Гуз	Lys	Val 255	Cys	

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Pro	Ser	Gly 275	Glu	Ser	Ala	Ile	Leu 280	Asp	Arg	Val	Ala	Asp 285	Gly	Met	Val
Phe	Gly 290	Ala	Leu	Leu	Pro	Cys 295	Glu	Glu	Cys	Ser	Gly 300	Gln	Leu	Val	Phe ·
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Cys	Met	Val	Lys	Thr 325	Gln	Thr	Pro	Asn	Arg 330	Lys	Glu	Trp	Val	Thr 335	Pro
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Pro	Pro 370	Pro	Ser	Thr	Ala	Ser 375	Ala	Pro	Ala	Ala	Val 380	Asn	Ser	Ser	Ala
Ser 385	Ala	Asp	Lys	Pro	Leu 390	Ser	Asn	Met	Lys	Ile 395	Leu	Thr	Leu	Gly	Lys 400
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			Glu 580			-	-	585					590		
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gtc atg gcc aac gat ccg ctg agg gag ctc tcc gag gcc tgc aaa acg 572 Val Met Ala Asn Asp Pro Leu Arg Glu Leu Ser Glu Ala Cys Lys Thr 20 25 30

ggc gag atc gcc aag gtg aag aag cta ata acg cct cag acc gtg aac 620 Gly Glu Ile Ala Lys Val Lys Lys Leu Ile Thr Pro Gln Thr Val Asn 35 40 45

gcc agg gat acg gcg gga cgc aaa tcc aca cca ttg cat ttc gca gcg 668 Ala Arg Asp Thr Ala Gly Arg Lys Ser Thr Pro Leu His Phe Ala Ala 50 65

ggt tat gga cgc cgg gaa gtg gtt gaa ttc ctg ctg aac agc ggc gcc 716 Gly Tyr Gly Arg Arg Glu Val Val Glu Phe Leu Leu Asn Ser Gly Ala

tcc ata cag gcg tgt gac gag ggt ggg ctg cac ccg ctg cac aac tgt.

Ser Ile Gln Ala Cys Asp Glu Gly Gly Leu His Pro Leu His Asn Cys

90

95

tgc tcc ttt ggc cac gcc gag gta gtt cga ttg ttg ctg aag gca ggt 812 Cys Ser Phe Gly His Ala Glu Val Val Arg Leu Leu Leu Lys Ala Gly 100 105 110

gcc agt cca aac acc acc gac aac tgg aac tac acg cca ttg cac gag Ala Ser Pro Asn Thr Thr Asp Asn Trp Asn Tyr Thr Pro Leu His Glu
115 120 125

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		aag Lys 135							908
		atc Ile							956
		acg Thr							1004
		gcc Ala							1052
		ctc Leu							1100
		cat His 215							1148
 _	_	 gcc Ala			 	_	_	 _	1196
		ctg Leu							1244
		atc Ile							1292
		ccg Pro							1340
		ctg Leu 295							1388
		tcg Ser							1436
		ttt Phe							1484
		gtg Val							1532
		cat His							1580
		gat Asp 375							1628
		ttg Leu		Glu					1676

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					gag Glu								1724
					aag Lys								1772
_	_			_	gcc Ala 440	_	-			 _	_	_	1820
					acg Thr								1868
					gac Asp								1916
					tta Leu								1964
					gtg Val								2012
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					gtt Val								2108
_		_	_	_	ggc Gly		-		_				2156
					gta Val								2204
					ttg Leu								2252
					gat Asp 600								2300
					aat Asn								2348
					gat Asp								2396
					aag Lys								2444
					att Ile								2492

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	aca Thr 675														2540
	tac Tyr														2588
	cta Leu														2636
	gca Ala														2684
	gga Gly														2732
	tgc Cys 755														2780.
	gag Glu														2828
	ttg Leu														2876
_	gct Ala		_		_	_		_	_		 _		_	_	2924
	gct Ala	_		_	_					-			_		2972
	tcg Ser 835														3020
	ctg Leu														3068,
	ccc Pro														3116
	gat Asp														3164
	agc Ser														3212
	atc Ile 915		_	_			-			~ ~	_	_		_	3260
	gtg Val														3308

-110-

atc gcc cag ctg agg tcc acc aca ggc att ggt aac aac gtg aat cta 3356 Ile Ala Gln Leu Arg Ser Thr Thr Gly Ile Gly Asn Asn Val Asn Leu 950 960	;
tgc aca ttg ttg gtg gac ttg ctg ccg gac gat aag gag ttt gtg gcc Cys Thr Leu Leu Val Asp Leu Leu Pro Asp Asp Lys Glu Phe Val Ala 965 970 975	ļ
gtc gag gag gag atg cag gcc acg att cgt gaa cat cgt gat aat gga 3452 Val Glu Glu Met Gln Ala Thr Ile Arg Glu His Arg Asp Asn Gly 980 985 990	!
cag gct gga ggt tat ttc act cga tat aac atc att cgg gtg caa aag 3500 Gln Ala Gly Gly Tyr Phe Thr Arg Tyr Asn Ile Ile Arg Val Gln Lys 995 1000 1005)
gta caa aat cga aag ctg tgg gag cgt tat gct cat cga cgg caa gag 3548 Val Gln Asn Arg Lys Leu Trp Glu Arg Tyr Ala His Arg Arg Gln Glu 1010 1015 1020 1025	}
atc gcc gag gag aat ttc ctg cag tcc aac gag cgt atg ctc ttc cac 3596 Ile Ala Glu Glu Asn Phe Leu Gln Ser Asn Glu Arg Met Leu Phe His 1030 1035 1040	,
ggt agt ccc ttc atc aac gca att gtg caa cgc gga ttc gac gag cgc 3644 Gly Ser Pro Phe Ile Asn Ala Ile Val Gln Arg Gly Phe Asp Glu Arg 1045 1050 1055	l
cac gcc tac att ggc ggc atg ttt ggg gct ggc att tat ttc gcc gag 3692 His Ala Tyr Ile Gly Gly Met Phe Gly Ala Gly Ile Tyr Phe Ala Glu 1060 1065 1070	?
cat agc tcg aaa agc aac cag tat gtg tac gga att ggc ggc ggc att His Ser Ser Lys Ser Asn Gln Tyr Val Tyr Gly Ile Gly Gly Ile 1075 1080 1085)
ggc tgt ccc tcg cac aag gat aag tcc tgc tac gtg tgt cct aga caa 3788 Gly Cys Pro Ser His Lys Asp Lys Ser Cys Tyr Val Cys Pro Arg Gln 1090 1095 1100 1105	}
ttg ctg ctg tgc cga gtg gcg tta ggc aaa tcc ttc ttg caa tac agt 3836 Leu Leu Cys Arg Val Ala Leu Gly Lys Ser Phe Leu Gln Tyr Ser 1110 1115 1120	5
gca atg aag atg gcc cat gca ccg ccg gga cac cac tcg gtg gtg ggc 3884 Ala Met Lys Met Ala His Ala Pro Pro Gly His His Ser Val Val Gly 1125 1130 1135	L
aga ccc tcg gcg ggt ggc ttg cat ttc gcc gaa tac gtt gtc tat cgg 3932 Arg Pro Ser Ala Gly Gly Leu His Phe Ala Glu Tyr Val Val Tyr Arg 1140 1145 1150	?
ggc gaa cag tct tat ccg gag tac ttg ata acc tac caa atc gtc aag Gly Glu Gln Ser Tyr Pro Glu Tyr Leu Ile Thr Tyr Gln Ile Val Lys 1155 1160 1165)
ccc gat gac agc agt agt gga acg gag gat aca aga tgatggatgc 4026 Pro Asp Asp Ser Ser Ser Gly Thr Glu Asp Thr Arg 1170 1175 1180	õ
cctctgtcgg gtccacgccc acaaccacgt cgcccgcgct gcaccagccg caaacgcaac 4086	5
aacaaccyca gcagcaacag cagcagcagc cycaaccaca acaacaycag aagycaccac 4146	5
tgccgttgcc accgccacaa cagcagacct cagctccagt tgccaagagg cggccgaaac 4200	ś
atgccaaacc atcgctgcag ttgcagtatc agccctatca gccccagcac cacccggttg 4266	5
ttgcaaccgc cgctgctgtg accaccaccc aaccttcgcc cgctggcgtt tttgcgcaca 4326	õ

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Thr Gly Glu Ile Ala Lys Val Lys Lys Leu Ile Thr Pro Gln Thr Val

Asn Ala Arg Asp Thr Ala Gly Arg Lys Ser Thr Pro Leu His Phe Ala 50 55 60

Ala Gly Tyr Gly Arg Arg Glu Val Val Glu Phe Leu Leu Asn Ser Gly 65 70 75 80

Ala Ser Ile Gln Ala Cys Asp Glu Gly Gly Leu His Pro Leu His Asn
85 90 95

Cys Cys Ser Phe Gly His Ala Glu Val Val Arg Leu Leu Lys Ala 100 105 110

Gly Ala Ser Pro Asn Thr Thr Asp Asn Trp Asn Tyr Thr Pro Leu His

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His 145	Gly	Ala	Asn	His	Thr 150	Ile	Arg	Asn	Ser	Glu 155	Gln	Lys	Thr	Pro	Leu 160
Glu	Leu	Ala	Asp	Glu 165	Ala	Thr	Arg	Pro	Val 170	Leu	Thr	Gly	Glu	Tyr 175	Arg
Lys	Asp	Glu	Leu 180	Leu	Glu	Ala	Ala	Arg 185	Ser	Gly	Ala	Glu	Asp 190	Arg	Leu
Leu	Ala	Leu 195	Leu	Thr	Pro	Leu	Asn 200	Val	Asn	Cys	His	Ala 205	Ser	Asp	Gly
Arg	Arg 210	Ser	Thr	Pro	Leu	His 215	Leu	Ala	Ala	Gly	Tyr 220	Asn	Arg	Ile	Gly
11e 225	Val	Glu	lle	Leu	Leu 230	Ala	Asn	Gly	Ala	Asp 235	Val	His	Ala	Lys	Asp 240
Lys	Gly	Gly	Leu	Val 245	Pro	Leu	His	Asn	Ala 250	Суѕ	Ser	Tyr	Gly	His 255	Phe
Asp	Val	Thr	Lys 260	Leu	Leu	Ile	Gln	Ala 265	Gly	Ala	Asn	Val	Asn 270	Ala	Asn
Asp	Leu ,	Trp 275	Ala	Phe	Thr	Pro	Leu 280	His	Glu	Ala	Ala	Ser 285	Lys	Ser	Arg
V al	Glu 290	Val	Cys	Ser	Leu	Leu 295	Leu	Ser	Arg	Gly	Ala 300	Asp	Pro	Thr	Leu
Leu 305	Asn	Суз	His	Ser	Lys 310	Ser	Ala	Ile	Asp	Ala 315	Ala	Pro	Thr	Arg	Glu 320
Leu	Arg	Glu	Arg	Ile 325	Ala	Phe	Glu	Tyr	Lys 330	Gly	His	Cys	Leu	Leu 335	Asp
Ala	Суѕ	Arg	Lys 340	Cys	Asp	Val	Ser	Arg 345	Ala	Ьуs	Lys	Leu	Val 350	Cys	Ala
.G1u	Ile	Val 355	Asn	Phe	Val	His	Pro 360	Tyr	Thr	Gly	Asp	Thr 365	Pro	Leu	His
Leu	Ala 370	Val	Val	Ser	Pro	Asp 375	-	Lys	Arg	Lys	Gln 380	Leu	Met	Glu	Leu
Leu 385	Thr	Arg	Lys	Gly	Ser 390	Leu	Leu	Asn	Glu	Lys 395	Asn	Lys	Ala	Phe	Leu 400
Thr	Pro	Leu	His	Leu 405	Ala	Ala	Glu	Leu	Leu 410	His	Tyr	Asp	Ala	Met 415	Glu
Val	Leu	Leu	Lys 420	Gln	Gly	Ala	Lys	V al 425	Asn	Ala	Leu	Asp	Ser 430	Leu	Gly
Gln	Thr	Pro 435	Leu	His	Arg	Cys	Ala 440	Arg	Asp	Glu	Gln	Ala 445	Val	Arg	Leu
Leu	Leu 450	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Asp 455	Thr	Asn	Ile	Val	Ser 460	Leu	Glu	Gly	Leu
Thr 465	Ala	Ala	Gln	Leu	Ala 470	Ser	Asp	Ser	Val	Leu 475	Lys	Leu	Leu	Lys	Asn 480
Pro	Pro	Asp	Ser	Glu 485	Thr	His	Leu		Glu 490		Ala	Lys	Ala	Gly 495	_

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Ile Ser Pro Ala Gln Gly Ala Glu Ala Asn Gly Ala Glu Gly Ser Ser 865 870 875 880

Ser Asp Asp Leu Leu Pro Asp Ala Asp Thr Ile Thr Asn Val Ser Gly 885 890 895

Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Gln Leu His His Leu Ile Glu Leu Phe Glu Arg 900 905 910

Glu Gln Ile Thr Leu Asp Ile Leu Ala Glu Met Gly His Asp Asp Leu 915 920 925

Lys Gln Val Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Gly Phe Arg His Lys Ile Leu Lys 930 935 940

Gly Ile Ala Gln Leu Arg Ser Thr Thr Gly Ile Gly Asn Asn Val Asn 945 950 955 960

Leu Cys Thr Leu Leu Val Asp Leu Leu Pro Asp Asp Lys Glu Phe Val 965 970 975

Ala Val Glu Glu Met Gln Ala Thr Ile Arg Glu His Arg Asp Asn 980 985 990

Gly Gln Ala Gly Gly Tyr Phe Thr Arg Tyr Asn Ile Ile Arg Val Gln
995 1000 1005

Lys Val Gln Asn Arg Lys Leu Trp Glu Arg Tyr Ala His Arg Arg Gln 1010 1015 1020

Glu Ile Ala Glu Glu Asn Phe Leu Gln Ser Asn Glu Arg Met Leu Phe 1025 1030 1035 1040

His Gly Ser Pro Phe Ile Asn Ala Ile Val Gln Arg Gly Phe Asp Glu 1045 1050 1055

Arg His Ala Tyr Ile Gly Gly Met Phe Gly Ala Gly Ile Tyr Phe Ala 1060 1065 1070

Glu His Ser Ser Lys Ser Asn Gln Tyr Val Tyr Gly Ile Gly Gly 1075 1080 1085

Ile Gly Cys Pro Ser His Lys Asp Lys Ser Cys Tyr Val Cys Pro Arg 1090 1095 1100

Gln Leu Leu Cys Arg Val Ala Leu Gly Lys Ser Phe Leu Gln Tyr 1105 1110 1115 1120

Ser Ala Met Lys Met Ala His Ala Pro Pro Gly His His Ser Val Val 1125 1130 1135

Gly Arg Pro Ser Ala Gly Gly Leu His Phe Ala Glu Tyr Val Val Tyr 1140 1145 1150

Arg Gly Glu Gln Ser Tyr Pro Glu Tyr Leu Ile Thr Tyr Gln Ile Val 1155 1160 1165

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tgcccacagg cctgtggcaa aaggataaaa atgtgaacga agtttaacat tctgacttga 180
taaagettta ataatgtaca gtgtttteta aatattteet gtttttteag caetttaaca 240
gatgccattc caggttaaac tgggttgtct gtactaaatt ataaacagag ttaacttgaa 300
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PCT/US00/17827

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<211> 5616

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<213> Homo sapiens
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cacaaagtca cgctgacaaa atcattagca gtgcaaccca agcttctggc tgagcaagat 180
tragtttcca ctttttaaaa tttttttatt ttgctctgta gctgcacttc tcgttatcat 240
aaattgagat gaaaaggaaa aaacatcaag ttttagtacc tttttatgaa ttggcctatc 300
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			gag cag atg g Glu Gln Met <i>I</i>		
			cag gaa ctg d Gln Glu Leu I		
			gag gag gag g Glu Glu Glu 6 60		
			gct gcc ggc t Ala Ala Gly 5 75		
			ttc cgc gac o Phe Arg Asp 0 90		
Asp Phe Arg			gag gct att a Glu Ala Ile :		
			acg ata tac a Thr Ile Tyr :		
ttg aca aga Leu Thr Arg 130	att gca gca Ile Ala Ala	gga aaa acc Gly Lys Thr 135	ctt gat gca (Leu Asp Ala (140	cag ttt gaa Gln Phe Glu	aat 432 Asn
			gcc ctg atg a Ala Leu Met 1 155		
att gaa aag Ile Glu Lys	gaa cat gac Glu His Asp 165	aaa ctt cat Lys Leu His	gaa gaa ata (Glu Glu Ile (170	cag aat tta Gln Asn Leu 175	att 528 Ile
Lys Ile Gln			gaa aat ggc a Glu Asn Gly A		
			ggt gat cca Gly Asp Pro		
			atc tct cag Ile Ser Gln : 220		
		_	aac cac atg Asn His Met 1 235		_

															a+ 3	760
				aat Asn 245												768
				gca Ala												816
				aaa Lys												864
				aca Thr												912
				gag Glu												960
				aag Lys 325												1008
				aga Arg												1056
		_	_	gcc Ala			_				_		_	_		1104
_	-			gaa Glu			-	_	_		_	_	-			1152
			_	aag Lys		_	_									1200
				aaa Lys 405		-	_									1248
				aaa Lys												1296
_			-	agc Ser		-	tga									1320
<21 <21	0> 1! 1> 4: 2> P! 3> He	39 RT	sapi	ens			•									
	0> 1! Ala		Asn	Val	Ser	Ser	Δla	Ala	Pro	Ser	Pro	Ara	Ara	Cvs	Ala	
1	nid.	GIU	voħ	5	061	061	urd	VIG	10	OCI	110	9	g	15	AIG	
Asp	Gly	Arg	Asp 20	Ala	Asp	Pro	Thr	Glu 25	Glu	Gln	Met	Ala	Glu 30	Thr	Glu	
Arg	Asn	Asp 35	Glu	Glu	Gln	Phe	Glu 40	Cys	Gln	Glu	Leu	Leu 45	Glu	Cys	Gln	,
Val	Gln 50	Val	Gly	Ala	Pro	Glu 55	Glu	Glu	Glu	Glu	Glu 60	Glu	Glu	Asp	Ala	

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Gly Leu Val Ala Glu Ala Glu Ala Val Ala Ala Gly Trp Met Leu Asp Phe Leu Cys Leu Ser Leu Cys Arg Ala Phe Arg Asp Gly Arg Ser Glu Asp Phe Arg Arg Thr Arg Asn Ser Ala Glu Ala Ile Ile His Gly Leu Ser Ser Leu Thr Ala Cys Gln Leu Arg Thr Ile Tyr Ile Cys Gln Phe 120 Leu Thr Arg Ile Ala Ala Gly Lys Thr Leu Asp Ala Gln Phe Glu Asn 135 Asp Glu Arg Ile Thr Pro Leu Glu Ser Ala Leu Met Ile Trp Gly Ser Ile Glu Lys Glu His Asp Lys Leu His Glu Glu Ile Gln Asn Leu Ile Lys Ile Gln Ala Ile Ala Val Cys Met Glu Asn Gly Asn Phe Lys Glu 185 Ala Glu Glu Val Phe Glu Arg Ile Phe Gly Asp Pro Asn Ser His Met 200 Pro Phe Lys Ser Lys Leu Leu Met Ile Ile Ser Gln Lys Asp Thr Phe His Ser Phe Phe Gln His Phe Ser Tyr Asn His Met Met Glu Lys Ile 235 Lys Ser Tyr Val Asn Tyr Val Leu Ser Glu Lys Ser Ser Thr Phe Leu Met Lys Ala Ala Ala Lys Val Val Glu Ser Lys Arg Thr Arg Thr Ile Thr Ser Gln Asp Lys Pro Ser Gly Asn Asp Val Glu Met Glu Thr Glu 280 Ala Asn Leu Asp Thr Arg Lys Ser Val Ser Asp Lys Gln Ser Ala Val Thr Glu Ser Ser Glu Gly Thr Val Ser Leu Leu Arg Ser His Lys Asn Leu Phe Leu Ser Lys Leu Gln His Gly Thr Gln Gln Asp Leu Asn 330 Lys Lys Glu Arg Arg Val Gly Thr Pro Gln Ser Thr Lys Lys Lys Glu Ser Arg Arg Ala Thr Glu Ser Arg Ile Pro Val Ser Lys Ser Gln Pro Val Thr Pro Glu Lys His Arg Ala Arg Lys Arg Gln Ala Trp Leu Trp Glu Glu Asp Lys Asn Leu Arg Ser Gly Val Arg Lys Tyr Gly Glu Gly Asn Trp Ser Lys Ile Leu Leu His Tyr Lys Phe Asn Asn Arg Thr Ser Val Met Leu Lys Asp Arg Trp Arg Thr Met Lys Lys Leu Lys Leu 425

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Ile Ser Ser Asp Ser Glu Asp

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Met Ala Glu Asp Val Ser Ser Ala Ala Pro Ser Pro Arg Gly Cys Ala
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                                     10
gat ggt agg gat gcc gac cct act gag gag cag atg gca gaa aca gag
                                                                    96
Asp Gly Arg Asp Ala Asp Pro Thr Glu Glu Gln Met Ala Glu Thr Glu
aga aac gac gag gag cag ttc gaa tgc cag gaa ctg ctc gag tgc cag
                                                                    144
Arg Asn Asp Glu Glu Gln Phe Glu Cys Gln Glu Leu Leu Glu Cys Gln
192
    50
                         55
                                              60
ggc ctg gtg
                                                                    201
Gly Leu Val
65
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Met Ala Glu Asp Val Ser Ser Ala Ala Pro Ser Pro Arg Gly Cys Ala
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						aaa Lys									194
						atc Ile 70									242
						aca Thr									290
_	-					aga Arg	_			_		_	_		338
						gaa Glu									386
						gct Ala									434
						aat Asn 150									482
						tgt Cys									530
	-	_		_	_	cct Pro									578
						gaa Glu						Leu			626
						gag Glu	-	_	_		_	_	-	_	674
-	_		 _	_	_	act Thr 230	-			_	_		_	_	722
						gaa Glu									770
						gtg Val									818
						aaa Lys									866
						cat His									914

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					gtt Val											962
					gca Ala											1010
					gac Asp 340											1058
	-	_		_	aaa Lys	_		_		~~		tago	eggal	te		1103
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1			_	5					10				-	15		
Ser	Leu	Leu	Leu 20	Ser	Туr	Gly	Ala	Asp 25	Pro	Thr	Leu	Leu	Asn 30	Сув	His	
Asn	Lys	Ser 35	Ala	Ile	Asp	Leu	Ala 40	Pro	Thr	Pro	Gln	Leu 45	Lys	Glu	Arg	
Leu	Ala 50	Tyr	Glu	Phe	Lys	Gly 55	His	Ser	Leu	Leu	Gln 60	Ala	Ala	Arg	Glu	
Ala 65	Asp	Val	Thr	Arg	Ile 70	Lys	Lys	His	Leu	Ser 75	Leu	Glu	Met	Val	Asn 80	
Phe	Lys	His	Pro	Gln 85	Thr	His	Glu	Thr	Ala 90	Leu	His	Cys	Ala	Ala 95	Ala	
Ser	Pro	Tyr	Pro 100	Lys	Arg	Lys	Gln	Ile 105	Cys	Glu	Leu	Leu	Leu 110	Arg	Lys	
Gly	Ala	Asn 115	Ile	Asn	Glu	Lys	Thr 120	Lys	Glu	Phe	Leu	Thr 125	Pro	Leu	His	
Val	Ala 130	Ser	Glu	Lys	Ala	His 135	Asn	Asp	Val	V al	Glu 140	Val	Val	Val	Lys	
His 145	Glu	Ala	Lys	Val	Asn 150	Ala	Leu	Asp	Asn	Leu 155	Gly	Gln	Thr	Ser	Leu 160	
His	Arg	Ala	Ala	Туг 165	Сув	Gly	His	Leu	Gln 170	.Thr	Сув	Arg	Leu	Leu 175	Leu	
Ser	Tyr	Gly	Cys 180	Asp	Pro	Asn	Ile	Ile 185	Ser	Leu	Gln	Gly	Phe 190	Thr	Ala	
Leu	Gln	Met 195	Gly	Asn	Glu	Asn	Val 200	Gln	Gln	Leu	Leu	Gln 205	Glu	Gly	Ile	
Ser	Leu 210	Gly	Asn	Ser	Glu	Ala 215	Ąap	Arg	Gln	Leu	Leu 220	Glu	Ala	Ala	Lys	
Ala 225	Gly	Asp	Val	Glu	Thr 230	Val	Lys	Lys	Leu	Cys 235	Thr	Val	Gln	Ser	Val 240	
Asn	Суѕ	Arg	Asp	Ile 245	Glu	Gly	Arg	Gln	Ser 250	Thr	Pro	Leu	His	Phe 255	Ala	

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Ala Gly Tyr Asn Arg Val Ser Val Val Glu Tyr Leu Leu Gln His Gly
            260
                                265
Ala Asp Val His Ala Lys Asp Lys Gly Gly Leu Val Pro Leu His Asn
Ala Cys Ser Tyr Gly His Tyr Glu Val Ala Glu Leu Leu Val Lys His
Gly Ala Val Val Asn Val Ala Asp Leu Trp Lys Phe Thr Pro Leu His
Glu Ala Ala Ala Lys Gly Lys Tyr Glu Ile Cys Lys Leu Leu Gln
                                    330
His Gly Ala Asp Pro Thr Lys Lys Asn Arg Asp Gly Asn Thr Pro Leu
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Asp Leu Val Lys Asp Gly Asp Thr Asp Ile
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ttcaggcctc ataatctgg
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                                                                   22
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                                                                   20
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gtcactcctc cagcttccgc
                                                                    20
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<400> 170
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cta cgt cga ccc atg gcg gag tct tcg gat aag ctc tat cga gtc gag Leu Arg Arg Pro Met Ala Glu Ser Ser Asp Lys Leu Tyr Arg Val Glu 35 40 45	144
tac gcc aag agc ggg cgc gcc tct tgc aag aaa tgt agc gag agc atc Tyr Ala Lys Ser Gly Arg Ala Ser Cys Lys Lys Cys Ser Glu Ser Ile 50 55 60	192
ccc aag gac tcg ctc cgg atg gcc atc atg gtg cag tcg ccc atg ttt Pro Lys Asp Ser Leu Arg Met Ala Ile Met Val Gln Ser Pro Met Phe 65 70 75 80	240
gat gga aaa gtc cca cac tgg tac cac ttc tcc tgc ttc tgg aag gtg Asp Gly Lys Val Pro His Trp Tyr His Phe Ser Cys Phe Trp Lys Val 85 90 95	288
ggc cac tcc atc cgg cac cct gac gtt gag gtg gat ggg ttc tct gag Gly His Ser Ile Arg His Pro Asp Val Glu Val Asp Gly Phe Ser Glu 100 105 110	336
ctt cgg tgg gat gac cag cag aaa gtc aag aag aca gcg gaa gct gga Leu Arg Trp Asp Asp Gln Gln Lys Val Lys Lys Thr Ala Glu Ala Gly 115 120 125	384
gga gtg aca ggc aaa ggc cag gat gga att ggt agc aag gca gag aag Gly Val Thr Gly Lys Gly Gln Asp Gly Ile Gly Ser Lys Ala Glu Lys 130 135 140	432
act ctg ggt gac ttt gca gca gag tat gtc aag tcc aac aga agt acg Thr Leu Gly Asp Phe Ala Ala Glu Tyr Val Lys Ser Asn Arg Ser Thr 145 150 155 160	480
tgc aag ggg tgt atg gag aag ata gaa aag ggc cag gtg cgc ctg tcc Cys Lys Gly Cys Met Glu Lys Ile Glu Lys Gly Gln Val Arg Leu Ser 165 170 175	528
aag aag atg gtg gac ccg gag aag cca cag cta ggc atg att gac cgc Lys Lys Met Val Asp Pro Glu Lys Pro Gln Leu Gly Met Ile Asp Arg 180 185 190	576
tgg tac cat cca ggc tgc ttt gtc aag aac agg gag gag ctg ggt ttc Trp Tyr His Pro Gly Cys Phe Val Lys Asn Arg Glu Glu Leu Gly Phe 195 200 205	624

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											ttc Phe 220					672
		-		_	_	_	•	_	_		cca Pro		~	_	_	720
gaa Glu	gga Gly	aag Lys	aga Arg	aaa Lys 245	ggc Gly	gat Asp	gag Glu	gtg Val	gat Asp 250	gga Gly	gtg Val	gat Asp	gaa Glu	gtg Val 255	gcg Ala	768
_	_					_		-	_	_	agt Ser			-		816
											atc Ile					864
											cta Leu 300					912
											ttg Leu					960
											gag Glu					1008
											act Thr					1056
											ccc Pro					1104
	-			_	_		_	_			tac Tyr 380		_		_	1152
_	_		_	_	_	_					gaa Glu		_	_		1200
											gct Ala					1248
					-	_	-				aac Asn	_	_		_	1296
											gtg Val					1344
						_	-				aac Asn 460	_	_		_	1392
											aat Asn					1440

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	gta Val															1488
	gtc Val															1536
	ttg Leu															1584
	gcc Ala 530															1632
	cag Gln															1680
	act Thr															1728
	tct Ser															1776
	ggc Gly															1824
	ctt Leu 610															1872
	ggc Gly															1920
-	tcc Ser	_		_										_	_	1968
	acc Thr															2016
	ttc Phe															2064
_	aag Lys 690	_		_						-	_	_				2112
	tta Leu															2160
gcc Ala	atg Met	ccc Pro	cca Pro	tct Ser 725	gct Ala	ctg Leu	ccc Pro	tct Ser	tgt Cys 730	tac Tyr	aag Lys	cct Pro	caa Gln	gtg Val 735	ctc Leu	2208
	ggt Gly															2256

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				agc Ser									2304
				gaa Glu									2352
				ttg Leu 790									2400
				gta Val									2448
		_	_	cag Gln			_	_	_		Val	 _	 2496
				gag Glu									2544
				gtc Val									2592
				ttg Leu 870									2640
				gat Asp									2686
				gag Glu									2736
				att Ile				_	_	_		_	2784
	 	_		act Thr			_		-	_		 _	2832
-		_		gaa Glu 950	_	_							 2880
				aaa Lys									2928
				ggc Gly									2976
				gga Gly	Ile					Gly			3024
Lys				tac Tyr					Gln				3072

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gta acc ttg gga aag tet tte etg eag tte agt gea atg aaa atg gea 3120 Val Thr Leu Gly Lys Ser Phe Leu Gln Phe Ser Ala Met Lys Met Ala 1035 1030 cat tot cot cea ggt cat cac toa gto act ggt agg coo agt gta aat His Ser Pro Pro Gly His His Ser Val Thr Gly Arg Pro Ser Val Asn 1045 1050 ggc cta gca tta gct gaa tat gtt att tac aga gga gaa cag gct tat 3216 Gly Leu Ala Leu Ala Glu Tyr Val Ile Tyr Arg Gly Glu Gln Ala Tyr 1065 cct gag tat tta att act tac cag att atg agg cct gaa ggt atg gtc 3264 Pro Glu Tyr Leu Ile Thr Tyr Gln Ile Met Arg Pro Glu Gly Met Val 1080 gat gga gcg tgg agg cat cca cag ttc gga ggc taagcggccg c 3308 Asp Gly Ala Trp Arg His Pro Gln Phe Gly Gly <210> 178 <211> 1099 <212> PRT <213> Artificial Sequence <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Parpla-Tank2b Fusion <400> 178 Met Arg Gly Ser His His His His His Asp Tyr Asp Ile Pro Thr Thr Glu Asn Leu Tyr Phe Gln Gly Ala Met Asp Pro Glu Phe Lys Gly Leu Arg Arg Pro Met Ala Glu Ser Ser Asp Lys Leu Tyr Arg Val Glu Tyr Ala Lys Ser Gly Arg Ala Ser Cys Lys Lys Cys Ser Glu Ser Ile Pro Lys Asp Ser Leu Arg Met Ala Ile Met Val Gln Ser Pro Met Phe Asp Gly Lys Val Pro His Trp Tyr His Phe Ser Cys Phe Trp Lys Val Gly His Ser Ile Arg His Pro Asp Val Glu Val Asp Gly Phe Ser Glu 105 Leu Arg Trp Asp Asp Gln Gln Lys Val Lys Lys Thr Ala Glu Ala Gly Gly Val Thr Gly Lys Gly Gln Asp Gly Ile Gly Ser Lys Ala Glu Lys Thr Leu Gly Asp Phe Ala Ala Glu Tyr Val Lys Ser Asn Arg Ser Thr Cys Lys Gly Cys Met Glu Lys Ile Glu Lys Gly Gln Val Arg Leu Ser Lys Lys Met Val Asp Pro Glu Lys Pro Gln Leu Gly Met Ile Asp Arg 185 Trp Tyr His Pro Gly Cys Phe Val Lys Asn Arg Glu Glu Leu Gly Phe 200 Arg Pro Glu Tyr Ser Ala Ser Gln Leu Lys Gly Phe Ser Leu Leu Ala

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Thr Glu Asp Lys Glu Ala Leu Lys Lys Gln Leu Pro Gly Val Lys Ser Glu Gly Lys Arg Lys Gly Asp Glu Val Asp Gly Val Asp Glu Val Ala Lys Lys Lys Ser Lys Lys Glu Lys Asp Lys Asp Ser Lys Leu Glu Lys Ala Leu Lys Ala Gln Asn Asp Leu Ile Trp Asn Ile Lys Asp Glu Leu 280 Lys Lys Val Cys Ser Thr Asn Asp Leu Lys Glu Leu Leu Ile Phe Asn 295 Lys Gln Gln Val Pro Ser Gly Glu Ser Ala Ile Leu Asp Arg Val Ala Asp Gly Met Val Phe Gly Ala Leu Leu Pro Cys Glu Glu Cys Ser Gly Gln Leu Val Phe Lys Ser Asp Ala Tyr Tyr Cys Thr Gly Asp Val Thr Ala Trp Thr Lys Cys Met Val Lys Thr Gln Thr Pro Asn Arg Lys Glu 360 · Trp Val Thr Pro Lys Glu Phe Arg Glu Ile Ser Tyr Leu Lys Lys Leu Lys Val Lys Lys Gln Asp Arg Ile Phe Pro Pro Glu Thr Ser Ala Ser 395 Val Ala Ala Thr Pro Pro Pro Ser Thr Ala Ser Ala Pro Ala Ala Val 410 Asn Ser Ser Ala Ser Ala Asp Lys Pro Leu Ser Asn Met Lys Ile Leu 425 Thr Leu Gly Lys Leu Ser Arg Asn Lys Asp Glu Val Lys Ala Met Ile Glu Lys Leu Gly Gly Lys Leu Thr Gly Thr Ala Asn Lys Ala Ser Leu Cys Ile Ser Thr Lys Lys Glu Val Glu Lys Met Asn Lys Lys Met Glu Glu Val Lys Glu Ala Asn Ile Arg Val Val Ser Glu Asp Phe Leu Gln Asp Val Ser Ala Ser Thr Lys Ser Leu Gln Glu Leu Phe Leu Ala His Ile Leu Ser Pro Trp Gly Ala Glu Val Lys Ala Glu Pro Val Glu Val Val Ala Pro Arg Gly Lys Ser Gly Ala Ala Leu Ser Lys Lys Ser Lys Gly Gln Val Lys Glu Glu Gly Ile Asn Lys Ser Glu Lys Arg Met Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Gly Gly Ala Ala Val Asp Pro Asp Ser Gly Leu Glu His Ser Ala His Val Leu Glu Lys Gly Gly Lys Val Phe Ser Ala Thr 585

ьeu	GIY	ьеи 595	Val	Asp	He	Val	600 Lys	Gly	Thr	Asn	Ser	Tyr 605	Tyr	ГÀЗ	Leu
Gln	Leu 610	Leu	Glu	Asp	Asp	Lys 615	Glu	Asn	Arg	Tyr	Trp 620	Ile	Phe	Arg	Ser
Trp 625	Gly	Arg	Val	Gly	Thr 630	Val	Ile	Gly	Ser	Asn 635	Lys	Leu	Glu	Gln	Met 640
Pro	Ser	Lys	Glu	Asp 645	Ala	Ile	Glu	His	Phe 650	Met	Lys	Leu	Tyr	Glu 655	Glu
Lys	Thr	Gly	Asn 660	Ala	Trp	His	Ser	Lys 665	Asn	Phe	Thr	Lys	Tyr 670	Pro	Lys
Lys	Phe	Tyr 675	Pro	Leu	Glu	Ile	Asp 680	Tyr	Gly	Gln	Asp	Glu 685	Glu	Ala	Val
Lys	Lys 690	Leu	Thr	Val	Asn	Pro 695	Gly	Thr	Lys	Arg	Val 700	Glu	Gly	Gln	Thr
Pro 705	Leu	Asp	Leu	Val	Ser 710	Ala	Asp	Asp	Val	Ser 715	Ala	Leu	Leu	Thr	Ala 720
Ala	Met	Pro	Pro	Ser 725	Ala	Leu	Pro	Ser	Сув 730	Tyr	Lys	Pro	Gln	Val 735	Leu
Asn	Gly	Val	Arg 740	Ser	Pro	Gly	Ala	Thr 745	Ala	Asp	Ala	Leu	Ser 750	Ser	Gly
Pro	Ser	Ser 755	Pro	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ser 760	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu 765	Asp	Asn	Leu
Ser	Gly 770	Ser	Phe	Ser	Glu	Leu 775	Ser	Ser	Val	Val	Ser 780	Ser	Ser	Gly	Thr
Glu 785	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu 790	Glu	Lys	Lys	Glu	Val 795	Pro	Gly	Val	Asp	Phe 800
Ser	Ile	Thr	Gln	Phe 805	Val	Arg	Asn	Leu	Gly 810	Leu	Glu	His	Leu	Met 815	Asp
Ile	Phe	Glu	Arg 820	Glu	Gln	.Ile	Thr	Leu 825	Asp	Val	Leu	Val	Glu 830	Met	Gly
		835					840				Tyr	845		_	
	850					855					Gly 860				
865					870					875	Gly				880
				885					890		Val			895	
Gln	Ser	Thr	Val 900	Arg	Glu	His	Arg	Asp 905	Gly	Gly	His	Ala	Gly 910	Gly	Ile
Phe	Asn	Arg 915	Tyr	Asn	Ile	Leu	920 Lys	Ile	Gln	Lys	Val	Сув 925	Asn	Lys	Lys
Leu	Trp 930	Glu	Arg	Tyr	Thr	His 935	Arg	Arg	Lys	Glu	Val 940	Ser	Glu	Glu	Asn
His 945	Asn	His	Ala	Asn	Glu 950	Arg	Met	Leu	Phe	His 955	Gly	Ser	Pro	Phe	Val 960

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As Ala Ile Ile His Lys Gly Phe Asp Glu Arg His Ala Tyr Ile Gly 965 970 975

Gly Met Phe Gly Ala Gly Ile Tyr Phe Ala Glu Asn Ser Ser Lys Ser 980 985 990

Asn Gln Tyr Val Tyr Gly Ile Gly Gly Gly Thr Gly Cys Pro Val His
995 1000 1005

Lys Asp Arg Ser Cys Tyr Ile Cys His Arg Gln Leu Leu Phe Cys Arg 1010 1015 1020

Val Thr Leu Gly Lys Ser Phe Leu Gln Phe Ser Ala Met Lys Met Ala 1025 . 1030 1035 1040

His Ser Pro Pro Gly His His Ser Val Thr Gly Arg Pro Ser Val Asn 1045 1050 1055

Gly Leu Ala Leu Ala Glu Tyr Val Ile Tyr Arg Gly Glu Gln Ala Tyr 1060 1065 1070

Pro Glu Tyr Leu Ile Thr Tyr Gln Ile Met Arg Pro Glu Gly Met Val 1075 1080 1085

Asp Gly Ala Trp Arg His Pro Gln Phe Gly Gly 1090 1095

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 00/17827 A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 C12N15/54 C12N9/10 C07K16/40 C12Q1/68 C1201/48 //A61P35/00 A61K38/45 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC **B. FIELDS SEARCHED** Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) C12N C07K A61K IPC 7 Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used) BIOSIS, MEDLINE C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT Relevant to claim No. Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages WO 99 15647 A (GARVAN INST MED RES 7 X ;SUTHERLAND ROBERT LYNDSAY (AU); DALY ROGER JO) 1 April 1999 (1999-04-01) page 8 -page 10, line 24 page 13 -page 17 SMITH S ET AL: "Tankyrase, a A poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase at human telomeres" SCIENCE, vol. 282, no. 5393, 20 November 1998 (1998-11-20), pages 1484-1487, XP002118903 ISSN: 0036-8075 cited in the application Patent family members are listed in annex. Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. X Special categories of cited documents: T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention earlier document but published on or after the international "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention filing date cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such docu-ments, such combination being obvious to a person skilled citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means document published prior to the international filling date but later than the priority date claimed "&" document member of the same patent family Date of mailing of the international search report Date of the actual completion of the international search

11/12/2000

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5 December 2000

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internal Application No PCT/US 00/17827

C /C::	HOLD DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE DELEVANT	PC1/US 00/	17027
C.(Continua Category •	ation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages		Relevant to claim No.
E	WO 00 61813 A (FUNK WALTER D ; MORIN GREGG B (US); GERON CORP (US); PIATYSZEK MIEC) 19 October 2000 (2000-10-19) page 2, line 9 -page 3, line 15 examples claims figure 4		1,3,4, 6-17, 19-26
PCT//SA/			

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⁷Information on patent family members

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